MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,574—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7	0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7
22	12	0	22	12
25	13	8 Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	13
28	15	0	28	15
34	18	0 After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34	18
38	20	0	38	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks at the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ML	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3940	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

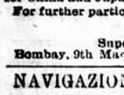
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemesich.....	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	25th May.
ORION	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

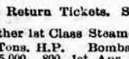
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	11th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3550	480	1st May. 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from London).
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Lord	3514	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd March. 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL...	T H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows :—

	Con-signed to	Tons.	
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Commander	3,212	W. H. Barham ,,6th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 30th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1889.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

Now Ready, Rs. 16 ; free by post, Rs. 16-4-0.
ILLUSTRATED HORSE-BREAKING,
BY
CAPT. M. HORACE HAYES.
FIFTY-TWO ILLUSTRATIONS BY T. H. OSWALD BROWN

CONTENTS.

1. Theory of Horse-Breaking.
2. Principles of Mounting
3. Horse Control.
4. Rendering Docile.
5. Giving Good Mouths.
6. Teaching to Jump.
7. Mount for First Time.
8. Breaking for Ladies' Riding.
9. ——to Harness
10. Faults of Mouth.
11. Nervousness and Impatience.
12. Jibbing.
13. Jumping Faults.
14. Faults in Harness.
15. Aggressiveness.
16. Riding and Driving newly Broken Horse.
17. Stable Vices.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every addition al square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

COCA WINE.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Is a valuable Tonic.
It stimulates the nervous system.
It elevates the mental faculties.
Is strongly recommended in case of exhaustion.
Is a stimulant in cases of sunstroke and diarrhœa.
It appeases hunger and thirst.
It sustains the physical powers of the body.

ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays ferbile symptoms.
Is a relief in all simple stomach derangements.
It has a most beneficial effect in cases of gout and rheumatism.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8 & Rs. 4 per bottle.

It is a combination of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium.
It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofula or other diseases of the skin.
It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
Re. 1-4 per jar.

It is an elegant and most efficient preparation.
It combines all the essentials of a good dentifrice.
Is a perfect cleanser and preserver of the teeth.
Is a preventative of toothache.
It imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (IMPROVED).
As. 14, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

Is a palatable and easily assimilated preparation.
Is a valuable tonic.
It restores the nerve and brain power.
It increases the appetite.
Is an invigorator of the digestive organs.
Is suited to delicate persons and children.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.

Rs. 66 per dozen.

IMPROVED "MAXIMUM CAPACITY." "MINIMUM WEIGHT."
HOAR & CO.'S TRAVELLING BAGS.
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.
THE MAIL, THE TIMES, THE PULLMAN } From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78.
12½ per cent. Cash Discount.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE TRAVELLING REQUISITES IN THE EAST.
HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS. } BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and BILLIES AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more fatal forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. } AND { POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S

INDIARUBBER TRUSSES	Children's single, Rs. 3-8 ; Adults' single, Rs. 5-8 ; Children's double, Rs. 5-8 ; Adults' double, Rs. 7-8. Perfectly impervious, cheaper and more suitable than ordinary leather-covered ones.
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES	Cotton each from Re. 1, Silk each Re. 1-12.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.	Silk Stockings per pair from Rs. 9. Anklets, per pair, Rs. 5.
ABDOMINAL BELTS	For General Support, Pregnancy, Umbilical Hernia, Prolapsus, and other displacements of the Uterus, from Rs. 6-8.
ENEMA APPARATUS	Higginson's, from Rs. 2-8 each. Ingram's Seamless, Rs. 4-8 each.
RIDING BELTS	From Rs. 5-8 each.
GLYCERINE SYRINGES	For the Relief of Constipation, Pewter, Rs. each.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS	We do not sell any Thermometers in which the Index can be shaken down into the bulb, and so rendered useless ; from Rs.
	BEST QUALITY ONLY.
CHEST PROTECTORS	Felt Single, each from Annas 12. Felt Double, each from Rs. 2.
HOT-WATER BOTTLES	Guaranteed NEW Rubber, and the best that can be made.

POONA. Temple House, Camp and Bhoodwar Peith, City. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED,
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.
And other Fibrous Materials.
Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.
Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse, shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .....MR. THOS. HUDSON.
THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
nd still a Continuity of Crowded Houses to Greet
Everybody's Favorites,

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

THE FASHIONABLE CRAZE.
Every Item Stamped with our Trade Mark,
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ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART,
Introducing
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
PATHETIC BALLADS,
FUNNY SAYINGS.
Grotesque Dances, and Amusing Finale,
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A New Roaring Sketch.
&c. &c. &c.
EVERYTHING BRIGHT, BRILLIANT AND NEW.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Smiling begins at 9 p.m.

C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To-morrow Evening, WEDNESDAY, farewell appearance of the Surprise Party in India, which is set apart for the Benefit of Mr. T. HUDSON, assisted by Mr. FAWCETT, the BRILLIANT TENOR-VOCALIST, Messrs. Blunsden, O'Neil, Rose, Carter, Burge, and Murphy, the clever Amateurs of the GLOSTER REGT.; Mr. W. H. Mayers, &c. The Popular Song, "His Funeral's To-morrow," given away GRATIS to all patrons of the Theatre on this occasion, and Mr. Hudson will make his perilous descent from a BALLOON, 75,000 feet from the Shrouds, WITHOUT the aid of a parachute—the nniest thing on earth.

"HANSA" LINE OF STEAMERS OF BREMEN.

S.S. WARTBURG has arrived from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, PAY FREIGHT if any), and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

The Steamer's Surveyor Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1889.

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A MATE for the Bombay Pilot Schooner.—Applicants must have a Certificate of Competency as Second Mate and good Testimonials as to character.

A Probationer for the Bombay Pilot Service.—Applicants must hold a Certificate of Competency as Master or 1st Mate, also good Testimonials as to conduct and ability and must be British Subjects.

Apply, with certificates and characters in person, to the Assistant Port Officer.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 23 d March, 1889.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 Annas per Share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1888, is declared and made payable at the offices of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 15th April, 1889, to share-holders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 30th March, 1889.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from SATURDAY, the 30th March, to SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1889, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR GERALD MARTIN, Malabar Hill.

A pair of dark bay WALERS, height 15-2, aged, quiet and fast. Price Rs. 800.

A pair of good looking dark BAYS, one a Waler and the other a Hungarian, neigh 15 hands, aged. Price Rs. 800.

A fine bay WALER MARE, height 15-3, age 7 years, quiet and goes well in single and double harness. Price Rs. 400.

A circular fronted BROUGHAM by Simpson of Madras, with brake, in very good order. Price Rs. 600.

A very comfortable English MAIL PHAETON, built by Laurie and Marner, with brake. Price Rs. 500.

A very pretty and comfortable self-driving PARK PHAETON, with brake, nearly new, situated for one or a pair of Ponies, built to order by Windover. Price Rs. 1,000.

A set of double pony HARNESS, brass mounted, nearly new, by Davis. Price Rs. 150.

Two sets of English made double HARNESS, brass mounted.

A 28-inch Mangle by Bradford, in perfect order. Price Rs. 40.

A set of yellow MOSS VASES for dinner table in seventeen pieces of sizes. Price Rs. 35.

TO LET, FURNISHED, from and after the 17th of May for any period from Six to Eighteen Months, one of the best BUNGALOWS, in one of the best situation on Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Major G. Martin. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April 1889, for EXCAVATIONS and FOUNDATIONS of the NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

2. All information in connection with the drawings and specifications can be obtained on application to the Undersigned at his office, adjoining the Port Trust Office, Elphinstone Circle.

3. Form of contract, specification, &c., can be obtained upon payment of Rs. 10 on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

F. W. STEVENS,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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On Wednesday, one Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday, one Penny Newspaper.
On Friday, one Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday, one Three-pence Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).
Third Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical.
Fourth Saturday, one Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).

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CROWDED NIGHTLY.

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HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
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GREAT LONDON BURLESQUE,
IN 3 ACTS.
(RAN 500 NIGHTS IN LONDON.)
ENTITLED
"LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD."
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THIS COMPANY.
THE OVERTURE
Introducing the Principal Airs in the Piece has been specially composed for the occasion and will be performed by an
INCREASED ORCHESTRA
IMPORTANT!
SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH.
First Appearance of MISS GRACIE PLAISTED,
The Charming American Prima Donna, and
MR. CHAS. HARDING,
The Renowned Tenor,
1st PERFORMANCE,
"LA SONNAMBULA."

THE S.S. "KNUTSFORD" has arrived from ANTWERP & LONDON, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th March, 1889.

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The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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TREBLE BENEFIT
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NOTICES.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1887.
PRANJIWANDAS SAMULDAS and another..Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVIND RAMJI.....Defendant.

THE Undersigned as Attorneys for the Receiver appointed herein invite offers for the purchase of two vacant pieces of land situate on either side of and in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The piece of land situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,413 square yards or thereabouts and is well adapted for a large Mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank or at any rate facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece which is situate on the other side of the said station admeasures 12,795 square yards or thereabouts, and on account of its situation is admirably suited for a chawl or range of buildings.

Offers in writting and under seal should be sent to the Undersigned on or before Monday, the 8th day of April next, after which day no offers will be entertained. Each offer must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 500.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street.—Dated this 7th day of March 1889.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR AND JAMSETJI,
Attorneys.

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BY the opening of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY, the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY is brought into more direct communication, WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE, with most of the large Cities and with the Districts of Northern and Central India. And these places are also brought into more direct communication with Western and Southern India.

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The arrangements under which the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book through from London and other Cities in England to most of the Cities in India, and under which Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons book through between many of the principal Cities in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe and the principal Cities in India, apply to this new Through Route of the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railways.

Further particulars as to the through routes and fares, and information for travellers as to places of interest, which may be visited on the journey, can be obtained from the Time and Fare Books and Tariffs published by the Railways, or upon enquiry at the Offices of the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railways, 3, New Broad Street, London, and at the G. I. P. Offices, Victoria Terminus, in Bombay, and the Indian Midland Offices at Jhansi, North-West Provinces.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager, I. M. Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, the thirteenth of March, 1889.

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Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
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Fascination Cabinet ..... "	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet ..... "	3 0
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The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
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and a Sketch of
"COLUMBUS UNDER ARREST."
are presented with the current number.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Kohinur (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Clyde (s), from London; and Jason (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mathew Bedlington (s), for Dunkirk; Berenice (s), Trieste; Valiant (ship), Calcutta; and Parulia (s), Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Akaba and the s. s. Wartburg entered and the s. s. Ardbeg left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 16th March 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 2,63,045.

A TOO CONFIDING TAR.—The Master-at-Arms of the Troopship Crocodile reported to the water police authorities on Saturday having given a cobler (known to sailors by the name of "Long Harry") seven sovereigns to get a money-order transmitted to England on Thursday last, the 21st instant. The cobler has not yet returned.

A MISSING BOY.—Wurdeman Pertamber, residing at Church Gate Street, Fort, reported to the police on Saturday last that a boy named Bagelall Khooshal, aged about 16 years, left complainant's house for school on Friday, the 22nd instant, and has not since been heard of by his friends. The boy had on his person ornaments to the value of Rs. 65.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mahomedan named Runsore Ladhar was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Hamilton with having taken a poisonous dose of opium in order to destroy himself. The accused in his defence stated that he was subject to fits, and did not know what he was doing. The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

THE MILITARY ORPHANAGE.—The secretary begs most thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of an harmonium of the value of Rs. 135, which Mr. Solomon Benjamim was kind enough to purchase for the students of the Military Orphanage. This being the only one institution of its kind throughout India, it is urgently requested that the generous public will kindly assist it as much as they can.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Sebastian Pereira, a saloon waiter of the B. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Oriental, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of stealing a blanket, the property of that company, and was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was arrested when he landed here with his personal effects, and the article was found amongst it, which he subsequently acknowledged to having stolen.

THE WATERBURY.—The Waterbury Watch Co., whose energy and enterprise have become proverbial, is issuing a periodical of charming appearance, the pages of which are devoted to its own advertisements. From a typographical point of view the work is magnificent, whilst its illustrations both as regards design and colour are truly artistic. The Waterbury Company this year offers, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, two new watches—a short winder and a neat lady's watch—which ought to meet a large demand.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Abdoola Hajee Aboo Bakar, who was arrested under a warrant, was placed before Mr. Hamilton on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of property. In one of the cases, the accused is said to have gone to the metal mart of Messrs. Khimjee Jeewa and Co. at Carnac Bunder, where he purchased a quantity of iron to the value of Rs. 900-10. On his promise of payment it was allowed to be loaded into carts and conveyed to the Mody Bunder. Here, however, the accused was presented with a bill for the amount due by Messrs. Khimjee's agent, when he made it appear that he had to fetch the money from his house in the town. The following day the money was again demanded, but it then transpired that the accused had absconded, and on subsequent enquiry it was discovered that the accused had shipped the iron to Cannanore under an assumed name. In the second case the accused is alleged to have gone to the firm of Messrs. Chapsey Bara and Co., grain merchants, and purchased on the 22nd instant 25 bags of grain to the value of Rs. 899-13-9, which he was also allowed to cart to the same bunder, and which was subsequently found had been shipped to Cannanore, while the accused cunningly managed to put off payment for the same by means of various excuses. He is also stated to have visited the firm of Messrs. Chutarputty Khetsey and Co., grain merchants, on the same day, and obtained on false pretences 25 bags of grain valued at Rs. 152-11-9 from that firm. The Magistrate, after the accused was identified by the complainants, postponed the hearing of the cases to the 1st proximo, and the accused was allowed to be liberated on bail on a sum of Rs. 3,200, a surety for which amount was at once tendered by the accused.

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.—A congratulatory address was presented by the members of the Hindu C. Club on Saturday last to Mr. Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, a member of the Club, on his being elected a Justice of the Peace. The inside and outside of the tent of the Club behind the Gaiety was very tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens, and profusely illuminated with hundreds of oil buttees and coloured lanterns. On the arrival of the guest of the evening, a little after 9 p.m., he was received by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Nayak. The proceedings commenced by the Vice-President Mr. R. R. Dharadhar (in the absence of the President), occupying the chair, and introducing the guest to the visitors in an appropriate speech, describing how Mr. Govardhandas had rendered himself particularly useful to the Club. He was followed by Mr. Nayak, who chiefly dwelt on the proposal to establish a Hindu Gymkhana, and appealed to the generosity of the Hindu community to get the requisite amount subscribed without delay. Mr. Velinkar also in a suitable speech once more described what the club owed to Mr. Govardhandas, and recited English verses composed by himself for the occasion. This was followed by the reading of the address written in gold and blue on parchment which was presented to Mr. Govardhandas in a beautifully carved casket of sandalwood mounted with ivory. Mr. Govardhandas replied in a short speech, and later on signified his pleasure at becoming a life-member of the Club. Among other speakers were Mr. Baba Luxooman Welinkar, Mr. Roopsing M. Lowjee, and Mr. Dave, who also sang some Sanskrit verses. After the customary distribution of *pan* and flowers the members, who numbered 300, separated.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN A MAHARAJ AND HIS MOTHER.

PADMAVANTI VAHUJEE *vs.* GOSWAMI SHRI VITHLESHJEE DWARKANATHJEE.

THE plaintiff, the widow of Goswami Shri Dwarkanathjee Vrijvalubhjee Maharaj, prayed for a declaration that she was entitled to a house at Bholeshwar, that the defendant may be decreed to deliver up possession of the property to her, and to account for the rents and profits, to pay Rs. 2,000 as damages for withholding possession of the property, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the defendant; a son of the deceased Maharaj.

The plaintiff's case was that Goswami Shri Dwarkanathjee died in 1871, leaving a will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff his sole executrix and sole heiress of all the residue of his estate after payment of legacies of Rs. 2,500 to his sons, the defendant and one Vrijeshjee. After the testator's death, the plaintiff took possession of the house at Bholeshwar and remained in possession till the early part of 1887, when the defendant took forcible possession of it, and had persistently refused to restore possession to the plaintiff. The defendant opposed the grant of probate of the will to the plaintiff, which, however, was granted in April 1888. The defendant was still collecting the rents and profits of the house and appropriating them to his own purposes.

The defendant said that the house in dispute was anscestral property, and that the will of the testator had no effect in disposing of it. The will was never acted on, he never received payment of the legacy of Rs. 2,500, nor was he aware of the will having been made until the plaintiff applied for probate. He was a minor at the time of the death of the testator, and the plaintiff, as the widow of the testator, resided in the ancestral property, managed it on behalf of the testator's family, and maintained herself. The defendant, when he came to Bombay, used to reside in the premises as of right. Plaintiff had sustained no damages as alleged, and the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff's case being over to-day, Mr. Latham, for the defendant, applied for an adjournment for the purpose of examining the plaintiff *de bene esse*.

Mr. Lang opposed the application for an adjournment. The defendant knew that, as the wife of a Maharaj, the plaintiff was a *purdah* lady and could not be called in Court. The question was whether the hearing should be adjourned for her examination *de bene esse*. Mr. Lang said the defendant was too late in making the application for an adjournment, and that he ought to have applied in chambers for the plaintiff's examination *de bene esse*.

Mr. Latham said the duty of his client was to effect service of the *subpœna* upon the plaintiff as a witness, which he had done. It was the plaintiff's duty, on receiving the *subpœna*, to have gone into chambers and applied for her examination *de bene esse*, and the defendant would not have objected to the application.

The Judge decided that time should be allowed for the plaintiff's examination *de bene esse*.

Mr. Lang: There must be other witnesses, and the case must go on. The plaintiff is not the only witness for the defendant.

Mr. Latham: My client will run the risk of suffering what damage might be done him by his absence rather than appear in court. So the plaintiff is his only witness.

The case was then adjourned for the plaintiff's examination *de bene esse*.

MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

314-88—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Callianji Amirchund.—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-88—Mirza, H K—Shaik Ismailji Hussonji vs. Hasson valad Guiboo and Uma, the guardian and next friend of Mahomed vulad Appa Chowdry.—Janardhan G.

2-89—Nanu and H—Balaji bin Ganuji Bhosali vs. Giribai, widow of the deceased—Venayekrao H.

For further directions on Special Commissioner's Report.

259-85—Roughton and B—Zynabhai vs. Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Long Causes.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Aderji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others.—D S Garud, and in person.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs. Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs. Narotum Harjewan and another.—Bomanji and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld.,—Jefferson, B D and K, for petitioners, Vussonji Khimji and another.—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

480-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hamoobai vs. Haji Haroon Mahomed—Payne, G and S.

478-88—Chalk, W and S.—The Oriental Loan Association Ltd vs A T Crawford and another.

502-88—Payne, G and S—Becher Akbar and others vs. Govind Ramji and others—Pestonji and B.

39-89—Cragie, L and O—Manockji Jamsetji Engineer vs Sorabji Edulji Dubash—Tyabji and D

95-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Lilladhur Javerchund vs. Premchund Roychund—Balkrisna and D.

114-89—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs. Mahomed Bin Hassan Jessee.

For Consent Decree.

267-87—Chalk, W and S Heerji Assur and others vs. Lowji Morarji and others.—In person.

Long Causes.

503-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Awabai vs. Rustomji Edulji Mistry—M H Khan. Part heard.

455-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bhugwandas Nursey vs. Abdool Succoor Haji Abdool—Wadia and G. Part heard.

428-88—Payne, G and S—Nowroji Rustomji Buckriwadia vs. Sorabji Jamsetji Daroowalla—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

550-88—Payne, G and S—Janmahomed Saduck vs. Saduck Haji and others—Wadia and G.

52-89—Payne, G and S—Karmali Joosub Datooani vs. Haji Abdool Latiff Bhaledina and others—Little, S F and N, and H C and B

Long Causes.

72-88—Inperson, Ramchundra Vinayek Ranjt vs. Krisnarao Narayan Rane and another In person.

521-88—Kunderao M—Purshothum Shricrishnaji vs. Dayal Heeraji—D S Garud.

517-87—Craigie, L and O—Nathubai Shamlal vs Keshowlal Parbhoodass and others—E Wilkin.

119-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ananta Balorushna Paye vs Lukhumsey Deu—Payne, G and S.

316-87—Pestonjee and R—Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash and another vs. Buchoobai and others J—C Cama, L S F and N, P, G and S, M D and G.

115-88—M H Khan—Umar Cassum and another vs Makibai and others—Tyabjee and D.

7-89—Crawford and B—Narayen Jugonath vs Mungesh Govind and another—D B Chitnis.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE GOLDEN GANG CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SPINKS AND OTHERS.

RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK, Government Pleader, said he was instructed by the District Magistrate of Khandeish to state that he did not oppose the application made by Mr. Jardine the other day on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company for a transfer of the case against Guards Spinks, Neil, and Sterling on a charge of theft, from the Dhulia Court to the Criminal Sessions at Bombay.

Mr. Jardine under the circumstances asked for the rule *nisi* being made absolute.

Mr. Justice Scott made an order for the transfer of the case to the Criminal Sessions at Bombay.

A WRONG CONVICTION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GANDA NARSAI AND OTHERS.

This was a reference by the District Magistrate of Surat, who remarked that the accused were convicted by the Second-class Magistrate of Bulsar under section 325 instead of under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Gokaldas Parakh appeared for the accused. It appeared that they were charged with causing grievous hurt to one Bhana Dalabha. The complainant was returning home from Bulsar on the evening of the 1st August last in company of some of the witnesses, when the first three accused took hold of him, knocked him down to the ground, and beat him with their fists, boots, and umbrellas. His head was injured, blood oozed out, and two of his ribs were fractured. The complainant was unable to say which of the accused struck him with the boots. He was detained in hospital seventeen days for treatment. The Second-class Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that the complainant's story led him to conclude that the alleged beating did not amount to grievous hurt, but that it was one falling under the offence of simple hurt. Of this offence they were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each, or in default each to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, in returning the papers, remarked that the Magistrate would have done better if he had found that there had been an offence committed under the heading of grievous hurt. Their Lordships thought there was no doubt that a rib was broken. All the witnesses spoke of kicks as well as blows having been inflicted. The fall was clearly part and parcel of the assault. The doctor's evidence was that the fracture of the rib might have been caused by a fall. Their Lordships considered that the offence was of so very serious a character that they ought to enhance the sentence even after the lapse of such a long period. Notice was consequently ordered to be given to the accused to show cause why the conviction should not be altered to one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and why the sentence should not be enhanced.

A GANG OF PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHRIBAND MOTIRAM AND FIVE OTHERS.

This was a reference by Mr. H. E. Winter, District Magistrate of Dharwar, who was of opinion that the persons who committed the offence should be called upon to show cause why their punishments should not be enhanced. The accused were convicted by Mr. Subrao Krishna, second-class Magistrate of Dharwar, of housebreaking by night, with intent to commit theft, and of theft in a dwelling-house. The first accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each head; the second to two months' rigorous imprisonment on each head with a fine of Rs. 10, in default fifteen days' further imprisonment; the third accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first head of charge, and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 5 on the second head of the charge. It appeared that on the night of the 6th January last the mahalkari's kutcherry at Mundargi was broken into. There were six persons sleeping at the kutcherry, besides a female prisoner. The Mahalkari had no suspicion against any one of these persons. The accused came from Jodhpur, and from their combination and dexterity appeared to be a gang of professional thieves. One of them had in his possession a house-breaking instrument. Entrance was effected by removing entirely one of the wooden frames of the record room and two wooden bars from another. Two boxes were then carried out through these apertures. When the accused were arrested, Shriband had in his possession a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 121, which was identified as having been removed from the Government office, where it it was kept in deposit in connection with another case. The accused admitted the possession of that ornament and another, but said that they had picked them up.

Their Lordships, after considering all the circumstances, enhanced the sentence passed upon the first and third accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, that is to say, three years in all. The sentences passed upon the other accused were left unaltered.

THE LATE CHARLES DU VAL.

A PASSENGER by the Oceana wrote to the *Times of Ceylon* from the Red Sea, on the 23rd ultimo, stating that during the previous night Mr. Charles Du Val "the brilliant and versatile entertainer, also author of that delightful book 'With a Show through South Africa," jumped overboard. Mr. and Mrs. Du Val, he says, went on board at Colombo, "the former being described as a little queer, having an attendant named Carter taking care of him. Some time about 2 o'clock this morning (23rd) Du Val got out of bed, but on reaching the cabin door Carter asked what was up, at the same time catching his wrist. Du Val wrenched himself free, ran out of the cabin, up the companion stairs, and was then lost sight of. Another story is that Mrs. Du Val first missed her husband. One thing is certain, that the unfortunate man was missed and sought for some time before the officer on duty was informed when, with a vessel going 16 knots per hour stopping or search would have been useless.' Mr. Du Val was in Madras three years ago, and gave an entertainment at the College Hall. A genial man, full of anecdote and energy, he was very popular in the dramatic and artistic world of London, and his entertainments at St. James's Hall, Regent's Street, obtained some measure of success.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

MR. WILLIAM H. HOPWOOD of St. Paul's Guild Football Club, Hammersmith, W., states: "I have suffered great pain for several years from a stained tendon. Much of the time I was unable to walk without the aid of a stick. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining relief, until I used St. Jacobs Oil, when the result was marvellous. After a few applications the pain left and I was able to walk as well as ever. Later on I got a nasty bruise at foothall, when I again used the sovereign remedy with equally good results."

Mr. Thomas Charles Fullinger, the well-known bicycle-rider, of 16 High Street, Lewisham, says, in referring to a strained leg, "I have found St. Jacobs Oil has done my leg a power of good."

Athletes everywhere are vieing with each other in their testimony as to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil. Edward Hanlan, ex-champion of the world; G. E. B. Timewell, who rode from Sydney to Rockhampton, 1,300 miles, on a bicycle; John Rolfe, champion bicyclist of Austria; and John C. Copland, who rode from Sydney to Melbourne and back—1,200 miles on a tricycle—all say that the remedy in question, St. Jacobs Oil, is invaluable in training, and will cure strains of the muscles, stiffness and rheumatism.

The London *Daily Sportsman*, in an editorial article of May 15th last, says:—"Many of our athletes are using St. Jacobs Oil, and find it remarkably efficacious in reducing sprains. We have tried it ourselves with great advantage. It is a most valuable specific, and we cordially recommend it to all who are engaged in pastimes which require extra exertion, and which sometimes cause distension of the muscles, &c."

DHULIP SINGH is just now trying his utmost to gain some ascendancy over his former compatriots and co-religionists in India, but the attempt, thinks the Lahore paper, is, and must be, futile. In the first place he is too old, and any influence he may have had has gone. In the second, no true Sikh will recognize him. He has cut his hair; he is a *Mona*, a Hindu, and he has lost touch of the India of to-day.

THE Governor-General of Goa, Senhor Cardozo Carvalho, has resigned his office and shortly proceeds to Lisbon, whence he will go to Cape de Verde to take charge of his new office of Governor-General of that place. His successor will be Senhor Francisco Maria de Cunha, who was once Governor-General of Mozambique, and made an excellent Government there. The Governor-General of Mozambique has also resigned, and will be succeeded by the present Governor of Congo, Senhor Joao Antonio Brissac das Neves Ferreira.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.

THE *Morning Post* to hand by the mail contains the following article on the British soldier in India:—

How to minimise the discomforts and hardships of barrack life in India is a problem to solve, which General Sir Frederick Roberts has applied himself earnestly and assiduously during the period he has held the chief command of our army in India. The reforms wrought have been unostentatious and bit by bit; but they are none the less thorough, and taken in the aggregate, put a changed complexion on the lot of the British soldier serving in our great Eastern dependency. Nothing has been too slight and seemingly unimportant to be refused the personal attention of the Commander-in-Chief; his General Order instituting regimental prizes for cookery, with a view to make the soldier's fare more attractive and palatable is as elaborate and carefully prepared a document as any bearing on the highest military questions, and herein precisely has lain the main secret of Sir Frederick's success. Another guiding rule he appears always to have kept before him is that more permanent good can be effected by imparting a sense of individual responsibility to the men than by fencing them in at every corner by restraints and restrictions. This is the principle that during the past two or three years has prompted the granting to soldiers of good character privileges than in former days were quite unheard of. Thus, men in possession of the good-conduct badge have, so far as is consistent with the requirements of health and discipline, practically unlimited privileges as regards passes; they need not stay in barracks except when actual duty demands their attendance; they are excused from all roll-calls except tattoo, and they have extended leave at night, which gives them much the same freedom as the ordinary civilian. Another wise rule enforced by General Roberts has been the discriminating between punishments inflicted on new and inexperienced men and those awarded to old offenders. Some of the old school of martinets saw in this innovation a relaxation of discipline; "one offence, one punishment," was a hard-and-fast law which seemed to them to be capable of no exception. Most excellent results have followed several years' working of the new plan, and there is now complete unanimity among commanding officers in India as to its wisdom even in the interests of strict discipline; the young and unthinking offender is no longer driven to become reckless, hardened, and eager for the first opportunity to desert. Changes of the kind we have indicated have undoubtedly increased the feeling of self-respect and self-reliance among British soldiers in India, raising their moral status, and imparting a better tone to barrack life.

Another substantial boon—which in its final results is likely to have an important bearing on the period of service in India—is the granting of furlough to England for six months to non-commissioned officers and men who have served twelve years and re-engaged to complete twenty-one years. It is not too much to say that hundreds of soldiers leave India simply because, like other Europeans in the country, they long for a brief spell of home life. After their visit to England they would be only too glad to have the chance of returning to the "glorious East," which, with all its drawbacks, exerts a marvellous fascination over the minds of those who have once enjoyed its cloudless skies and looked upon its marvellous aspects of humanity. The British soldier in India will now be enabled to make his return home really a holiday, not a discharge from the ranks. He will have all his travelling expenses paid, have free rations on the trooping ships, and will draw pay while on leave. Moreover, if while on furlough he should fall in again with "the girl he left behind him" and marry her he may take back his bride to India, provided he is eligible to marry according to the rules of the service, and there is a vacancy on the married roll. Than this privilege there was probably never an innovation introduced into the British army better calculated to retain the most desirable class of men in the service. Most authorities agree that the very best army is one composed partly of young men and partly of veterans; the latter are the backbone which gives irresistible force to the impact, and steadies the whole line at the moment of wavering. This excellent provision of furlough facilities bids fair to secure the veteran element which is to be so much desiderated for our India army on grounds at once of economy, health, and military efficiency.

Among other recent beneficial reforms is the establishment of a Soldiers' Institute for every British regiment, troop, and battery in India, with a regimental organization, and assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government. By this means every soldier of good behaviour is enabled to read the newspapers, to play draughts, chess or similar games, to enjoy a comfortable "extra" meal at all hours and at a moderate price, and to participate in theatricals, concerts, and other evening amusements. The great point of the new institution, however, is that it has become a most powerful factor for spreading temperance principles among soldiers in India. This institute is managed by the pledged total abstainers of each regiment, but every sober and well-behaved soldier is permitted to become an honorary member, and to participate in the full benefits of the institution, only drunkards and brawlers being excluded. To explain what this change exactly means, a brief recapitulation of army temperance work in India will be necessary. The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association was founded in 1862 by the well-known Baptist missionary, the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson. For a quarter of a century it was a strictly teetotal organisation. Now, however, mainly through the instrumentality of Sir Frederick Roberts, it has become expanded into the Army Temperance Association. Full members still take the pledge of absolute abstinence, and these hold the official places and conduct the business of the association. But every moderate man in the regiment is eligible to join as an honorary member. It has thus become possible to grant to the association, which now numbers in its ranks all well-behaved and self-respecting men in the regiment, privileges that were quite impossible when only a small handful of soldiers constituted its membership. This, briefly, is the genesis of the new regimental institutes, which have for their object to bring all the well-disposed men together, and to discourage drunkenness by encouraging temperance. In former days the rigid abstainers were the ostracised and distrusted little coterie of every regiment in India; now it is only the handful of bad characters and chronic inebriates who are looked at askance by their comrades. This change has been brought about in the face of strenuous opposition in England and in India from the out-and-out upholders of total abstinence. These latter have failed to see that the teetotalers in the army in India are now given a splendid opportunity to extend their influence, that they need no longer bury their talent in the ground by meeting among themselves solely, but may put it to good use by exercising a beneficial influence over the whole regiment. There is here no compromise whatever with the men who abuse drink, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the supporters of the total abstinence movement in England will come to see the change in this sensible light. They have not done so at first, for just when more funds are needed, in view of a widened field of operations, contributions from supporters in this country of the old Total Abstinence Association show a sad falling off. Only a full knowledge of the facts, however, is necessary to clear away all misapprehension, and Sir Frederick Roberts, who has united public opinion in India on his side, will doubtless in course of time also succeed in bringing over extremists here to his view of the difficult problem. In a notable sentence uttered two years back at Meerut we have the whole key to his enlightened and untiring labours on behalf of temperance throughout the British army. Speaking in that spirit of *camaraderie* which has so potent an influence over British soldiers of every rank, the Commander-in-Chief in India said:—"Depend upon it, men, when the hour of trial comes, he who will do his best for the Queen and country is not the soldier who goes into action with his mind weakened and his constitution impaired by drunkenness and other bad habits, but he whose nerve and muscle are such that they will enable him to face the stoutest foe and carry him through the severest trial." This stirring sentence should form the watchword for all time of the Army Temperance Association in India.

General Roberts has done much for the British soldier in India; we may make sure, however, that he will accomplish still more in the way of beneficial reform. We may express the hope that the commissionaire movement may take firm root in India. There may not be much field for the employment of reserve and discharged British soldiers in the country itself; but Sir Edward Walter, we believe, calculates that his organisation, now extended to the Australasian Colonies, might receive many recruits direct from India. There can be no doubt that the Indian veteran would prefer to re-enter civil life in such comparatively young towns as Melbourne, Sydney, or Auckland, as compared with the older industrial centres, such as London, Manchester, or Glasgow. Then, again, a body of reservists in Australia, as commissionaires there might be constituted, would under certain circumstances, be a very appreciable gain of strength to India. Another matter to which Sir Frederick Roberts might give, if he has not already given, attention is the establishment of regimental workshops. These would not only enable men to learn a trade, or to "keep their hand in" as regards a trade learned before enlistment, but it would add to their pay (thereby increasing the attractiveness of military service), would save money to the country by frequently rendering the calling in of civilian artisans unnecessary, and would keep many an idle mind out of mischief, or the temptations of intemperance. No one who has not lived in an Indian barrack fully realises what a weary "drag" the long monsoon day is when drills are impossible, and when there is literally nothing to do. Under these circumstances carpentry, tailoring, boot or harness-making, or similar work would be a welcome relief to both mind and body, and facilities for such occupations would, we feel sure, avert many of the not infrequent acts of suicide committed by British soldiers in India. Thus, while we may congratulate General Sir Frederick Roberts on the good work he has already accomplished, we may express the hope that he will persevere in his endeavours to still further improve the conditions of life for the British soldier in India.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

GENERAL HARRISON was formally installed at Washington, on March 4, as President of the United States. Pouring rain throughout the day greatly marred the brilliancy of the ceremonies, but the weather did not perceptibly diminish the enormous crowds which thronged the streets. It is estimated that at least 100,000 people were within the city limits. The Inaugural Address was delivered, as usual, to the immense throng from the portico of the Capitol, though only a comparatively small portion of the crowd heard a word.

TRADE.

Reviewing the origin of the Protectionist policy the President said: This was at first necessitated by the commercial policy of the mother-country, which sought to check the development of our commercial marine, and prevent or retard the growth of manufactures in the States, and so secure the American market and the carrying trade. The patriotism of the people was energetically directed to equipping the young Republic for the defence of its independence by making its people self-dependent. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defence of our working people against foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, which we have witnessed. If Protection became in any sense, or at any time, sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some States. Otherwise there would have been no reason why the cotton States should not have led or walked abreast of New England in the production of cotton fabrics. This reason only retarded the development of the mineral treasures of the southern mountains. The mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth. Men were made free, and material things became our better servants. The sectional element was happily eliminated from the tariff discussion. We no longer have States that are necessarily only planting States, and none are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuits which brings wealth and contentment. Every new mine, furnace, and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State, more real and more valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? I look hopefully to the continuance of the Protectionist system, and the consequent development of manufactures and mining enterprises in States hitherto wholly agricultural as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises recently established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the working man, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as his own? I do not doubt that if the Southerners, who now accept Clay's tariff views and Webster's constitutional expositions, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult by friendly co-operation to make the black man their efficient safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical honest Government.

Our naturalisation laws should be so amended as to make an enquiry into the character of persons applying for citizenship more carefully and searching. We now accept men as citizens without knowledge of their fitness, and they assume the duties of citizenship without the knowledge of what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great, and its duties so grave, that we may well insist upon good knowledge of every person applying for them, and good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless about the character thereof. Men of all races whose coming is a burden upon our revenues or a threat to social order should be identified and excluded.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

We have happily maintained a policy avoiding all interference with European affairs and been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, never obtruding advice, and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other Powers into commercial advantage. It is so manifestly incompatible with our peace and safety that a shorter waterway between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European Government that we may confidently expect such purpose will not be entertained by any friendly Power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavour to maintain and enlarge the friendly relations with all Great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or absorb any weaker neighbour, and have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies in these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and many islands, must have adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. Necessities of duty require convenient coaling-stations and harbours. Such privileges we feel free to obtain only by friendly means, however feeble the Government from which they are sought; but having fairly obtained them by these methods, for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition towards other Powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment. Calmness, justice, and consideration should characterise our diplomacy. The offices of intelligent diplomacy or friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties.

Concerning appointments to the Civil Service, the Message said:—Honourable party service will certainly not be esteemed a disqualification for public office: but it will, in no case, be allowed to serve as a shield for official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. All public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the Civil Service lawfully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the Civil Service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. We shall not, I am sure, be able to put the Civil Service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the Opposition approve for impartiality and integrity.

THE REVENUES.

Referring to the question of the surplus, the President said:—While the Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. The revenue should be ample to meet ordinary annual demands upon the Treasury, with sufficent margin for extraordinary demands. The expenditure should always be with economy, and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy, or favouritism in public expenditure is criminal, but there is nothing in the condition of the country or the people to suggest that anything presently necessary to public prosperity, security, or honour should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to estimate these extraordinary demands, and so adjust the revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. Any small excess can be applied to the redemption of the debt. This is a better course than reducing the income below the necessary expenditure with the resulting choice between another change of the revenue laws and an increase of the debt. It is quite possible. I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction without breaking down our protective tariff, or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The other subjects dealt with in the Message include an increase in the navy, the establishment of American steamship lines, the pension law, &c. At the conclusion of the ceremony, an immense procession, consisting of detachments of the army and navy and of the militia and various civil organizations, escorted the party back to the Executive Mansion, which President Harrison entered, while Mr. Cleveland proceeded to Mr. Fairchild's residence. Immense enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mathew Bedlington, 1,383 tons, Captain R Stampthorp, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain C Doert, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 130 deck passengers.

THE s s Jason, 1,202 tons, Captain P Euwes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain J L Parfitt, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, with a general cargo and the outward English mails.

THE s s Knight Companion, 2,582 tons, Captain, J Thomas, which arrived last Saturday from Cardiff, brought a cargo of 3,200 tons of coal. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon, and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinoor, 1,935 tons, Capt. J Bullock, arrived in harbour last Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—H H Adee Rajah Bibee; H H Adee Rajah Imim Bibee, and one infant from Cannanore, and 3 natives, and 47 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, March 6.
25	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, Feb 27.
	Jason (s)	Euwes	Mauritius, March 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	M. Bedlington (s)	Stampthorp	Dunkirk.
	Berenice (s)	Egger	Trieste.
	Valiant (ship)	Douglas	Calcutta.
	Parulia (s)	Houstoun	Kurrachee & P. Gulf

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—Steamer Henry Bolckow, Doert, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chanda, for Calcutta.
" Kohinur, for Madras.
" Satara, for Persian Gulf.
" City of Edinburgh, for Liverpool.
" Gwalior, for China, &c.
" Hypatia, for Dunkirk.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Welch, Capt, Madras, 23rd L I, to join, from England.

MARCH 24.

O'Hara, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Dn Gds, on leave, from Sialkote.
Mitchell-Innes, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Leinster Regt, on leave, from Calcutta.
Babington, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Campbellpore.

MARCH 25.

O'Dell, Capt, Madras, 2nd Lt Infy, on leave, from England.
Prescott-Deane, Lieut, Bombay, J-4 R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Barnard, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Morris, Col, Bo, 1st B C, on leave, from Sangor.
Morris, 2nd-Lieut, Bl, 1st K D G, on

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS for SALE everywhere. We do not keep CEYLON TEAS, as the best qualities, at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb., will bear no comparison with our Fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES, at Re. 1 and 12 Annas per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAMPS, LANTERNS, Night Lights, Travelling Camp Lanterns, Billiard Lamps, Elfin Lamps, &c., &c., the largest Stock to select from, at the Lamp Warehouse, H. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TOILET SETS for Dressing Tables; just received our long expected stock, in all new and very pretty designs. Quite Novelties at Cheapest Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Spencer outdone. Hudson's perilous descent from a Balloon 75,000 feet, without the aid of a parachute.

TO LET, within easy drive of the Fort, a very pleasantly situated and partially furnished house. Rent moderate. Apply to "C. P.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An Experienced MILL STORE-KEEPER. Apply at the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

A SUBALTERN in a British Infantry Regiment in Bengal, wishes to exchange with a Subaltern in the Bengal, Bombay or Madras Staff Corps. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of the Post Office, Simla.

TO BE SOLD or LET, furnished, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S Chambers, High Court.

LANOWLEE.—TO LET, an unfurnished BUNGALOW. Rent for the Season, Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. C. K. HAWKINS, Lanowlee.

DR. M. L. JELOVITZ, M.D., Homœopath, has removed from Apollo Hotel to No. 3, Church Gate Street, above Messrs. Watson & Co.

R. NOWROJEE, DOMESTIC SERVANT SUPPLIER, Church Gate Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

RECLAMATION.—Foundry Slag, &c., for filling in low ground can be obtained at the Works of RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla, free of charge.

WANTED.—Rs. 1,000, Good Security. Address "MERCHANT," care of this paper.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, for Six Months, from 1st May next. For terms, &c., apply to "F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, on Cut, just arrived.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-14 per bottle, 3 bottles Rs. 1-12. Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box, Kepler's Malt with Cod Liver Oil Rs. 1-6, Malt with Cascara Sagrada Rs. 1-10.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisb'e's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

OUR KANGRA VALLEY TEA MIXTURE.—Golden Mixture, Re. 1-8; Chota Hazri Mixture, Re. 1-1; Royal Family Mixture, Annas 15; Family Mixture, Annas 12; Breakfast Mixture, Annas 10 and Household Mixture, Annas 9 per lb. These Mixtures are acknowledged by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public—D'ANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DECCHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette* Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

WE have only local news to chronicle this evening, our report under Saturday evening's date having contained a summary of the telegraphic advices of that day.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 5,98,005
" " Branches	Dec.	" 82,351
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 7,42,366
Government Securities	Dec.	" 2,15,151
Loans	Inc.	" 15,55,763
Bills Discounted	Inc.	" 16,153
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 57,657
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 12,80,825

It was hardly to be expected that the large increase in the Presidency Bank's cash balances shown by the two previous statements should be repeated in that issued this afternoon; for though business generally has been quiet, and holidays have intervened, our principal export staple has continued to make great claims on those who finance the crop. The decrease of 12¾ lakhs in the cash balance disclosed by the present return, however, is only due in part to an increase in trade requirements; for though in the item of Loans there had been a large addition during the past week (discounts remaining almost as they were), private Deposits had become materially greater, and the net expansion in the trade demand is represented by some 8½ lakhs, withdrawals by Government being accountable for the remainder of the adverse balance. If the general forecast as to the season's supplies of Cotton is to be relied upon, arrivals should soon begin to show a marked falling off; and though the other crops will be coming forward they do not run into the large figures which Cotton does, and will have a much smaller influence upon the market. Meanwhile the rather less stringent feeling which was noticeable last week continues to prevail, and accommodation in the open market is to be had on somewhat easier terms than were obtainable a few weeks ago.

COTTON.—There has been a good deal passing in this market to-day in the settlement of contracts for 25th March delivery, and prices of Bengals and Broach have consequently been put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, other descriptions remaining unchanged, but steady at Saturday's closing quotations. The actual purchases reported to-day have been upon a moderate scale, aggregating about 2,500 bales, of which some 1,000 have been in Bengals, at Rs. 183½ to Rs. 193; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 189-96½; and the balance Indore, at Rs. 198; Nugger, at Rs. 197; Julgaum, at Rs. 206; Khangaum, at Rs. 197; and Broach, at Rs. 229 per candy.

WHEAT, in sympathy with advices from the other side, and a very limited enquiry here, has become dull; but the moderate business which is reported this evening has been done upon the basis of our last quotations, which we called unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been some reaction after the sport in this market at the close of last week, and we now call the feeling dull, while in *Linseed* there has been a decline of one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-3-6 per cwt. Other kinds are unaltered in value, but neglected.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,412	bales.
Wheat	17,249	cwt.
Linseed	11,052	"
Rapeseed	4,153	"
Gingelly	1,131	"
Ground Nuts	784	"

FREIGHTS continue weak. There is little business doing, and rates are still offering at 6d. to 1s. below the rates asked by charterers and agents.

EXCHANGE has had a weak tendency all day, and we close 1-32d. under the opening quotations for both ready and forward delivery. A little Bank remittance was done early at 1s. 4½d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4 17-32d. for demand; but thereafter rates declined to our quotation. Private Paper has been scarce. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 7-16d. to 1s. 4 13-32d. for April transfer and at 1s. 4 11-32d. for May. For Credits for late May delivery 1s. 4½d. has been named. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·76d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at a further advance of 3-16 6½ per cent. Fours for cash were quoted at 98⅜ to 13-16 during the greater part of the day, but at closing 98⅞ was the price, while for the next and following account 98 15-16 and 99¼, respectively, have been the quotations. 102⅜ to 103 is still the nominal price for the other denomination.

SHARES.—There has been less doing in Mill Scrip to-day than was the case at the close of last week, and nothing to speak of on other lines; but the business done shows in most instances some advance in rates. Ripon Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs 1,180; Luckmidas Khimji have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 1,050; Manockji Petit and Queen are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,260 and Rs. 980, respectively; Bombay United are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 830; and Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 765. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ higher, at Rs. 920.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	859
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	144

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	...	...

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd March as compared with the statement of the 15th March, 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	March 15. Rs.	March 23. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,69,703	51,71,698
do. do. at Branches	49,12,072	48,29,721
Other Deposits	2,29,96,506	2,37,38,872
Post Bills	10,167	7,892
Cash Credits undrawn	2,00,167	2,29,492
	Rs. 4,68,38,615	4,69,27,675
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	39,61,174	37,49,023
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	25,46,325	25,00,384
Loans on Security of do	1,16,71,214	1,32,26,977
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,408	6,830
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,61,51,063	1,61,80,216
Stamps, &c.	26,919	26,011
Dead Stock Rs. 6,10,918 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,25,883	3,25,918
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,20,035	2,27,692
Cash and Currency Notes	1,19,15,459	1,06,34,631
	4,68,38,615	4,69,27,675

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MEADE—February 23, at 6, Alfred-place, Thurloe-square, S W, the wife of Captain M J Meade, B C S, of twins (sons.)

SMITH—March 2, at Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, wife of T Donroche Smith, late Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BANISTER—LAWFORD—February 27, at St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, by the Rev Canon Winter, Vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev Marshall Tweddell, Vicar of St Saviour's, Paddington, and the Rev S T Wood, Rector of Hilperton, Wilts, Herbert, only surviving son of Frederick Dale Banister, of Stonehouse Park, Forest Row, Sussex, M Inst C E, to Lilian Flora Buxton Lawford, third daughter of Major-General E M Lawford, Madras Cavalry, 56, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale.

GORDON-FORBES—EASDAILE—December 24, at Aramac, Queensland, Wellesley James Gordon-Forbes, son of late William Gordon-Forbes, Government Agent (Ceylon Civil Service), Southern Province, Ceylon, to Florence Amelia, daughter of Peter Esdaile, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

HARRISON—KNOWLES—February 5, at Gonda, Oudh, Lieut-Colonel William Pringle Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, third son of the late H A Harrison, B C S, to Emma Maria, daughter of the Rev S Knowles, M A, American Mission.

ROBERTS—NIXON—January 23, at St Katherine's Church, Uitenhage, Algoa Bay, South Africa, by the Rev W Llewellyn, Frederick G W Roberts, eldest son of F B W Roberts, Esq., and grandson of the late General Henry Tufnell Roberts, to Ellen Lavinia Philadelphia, only daughter of Major General J P Nixon, Bombay Army.

SEWELL—WELDON—February 27, at Lancaster-gate, Charles Sewell, of Cirencester, to Mary Helen Meikle, daughter of Colonel T Weldon, C I E, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DU VAL—February 23, on board s s Oceana, on the homeward voyage, Charles Du Val.

EADES—February 27, at Guernsey, Hugh Showers, son of late Lieut-Col Eades, M N I, aged 41.

LESLIE—February 27, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Caroline, widow of late Col J T Leslie, C B, Bombay Horse Artillery, and daughter of late Edward Cranston, of East Court, East Grinstead, Sussex aged 77.

RAVENSHAW—February 25, at Brighton, Henry Thomas Ravenshaw, son of late John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, formerly Chairman of the Hon East India Company, aged 81.

STEWARD—February 28, at Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, Elizabeth Kate Steward, daughter of late Capt J Steward H E I C S, and late of the Ordnance Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

WOODCOCK—March 2, at Deveron Lodge, Leamington, Jane, daughter of E H Woodcock, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 57.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.

WHETHER the life of the Salisbury administration be long or short, it may claim a place in history for the contributions which it is steadily making to the work of Imperial defence. The compact which it made two years ago with the colonial representatives for a common scheme for the naval defence of the Australian colonies, and the subsequent allocation of funds for the defence of the coaling stations of the Empire, have been worthily followed up by the introduction of what seems at first sight to be a practicable and comprehensive scheme for the increase of the Navy. Lord George Hamilton's project has thus far provoked little opposition, and the growth of a strong public opinion on the subject of Imperial defence will make Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal leaders reluctant to use these proposals as ground for an attack upon the Ministry. The only serious objection which has thus far been raised to the scheme is Lord Randolph Churchill's contention that Parliament cannot pledge itself in a given year to any expenditure in the years to come. It may be doubted, however, if this is much more than a theoretical objection. Parliament, it is true, having elected this year to lay out a couple of millions or so upon ship-building, might refuse to repeat the outlay next year. All the same there is much virtue in a programme, and the House of Commons, after having resolved to lay out twenty-one and a half millions in ship-building during the next four and a half years, is not likely to exercise the powers of caprice with which the constitution has endowed it. We take it, therefore, that there is an exceedingly small probability of Lord Randolph Churchill's theoretical misgivings being realised. The Government may at least contend that they are setting themselves to work with their eyes open. They have looked before and after, and there are in the plan enunciated by Lord George Hamilton the evidences of a careful calculation of the necessities of the Navy and of the means to be adopted for satisfying them. They have avoided hand to mouth expedients, and having once made up their minds what the full requirements of the Navy are, they have gone to Parliament with a programme large and far-seeing enough to meet those requirements. The Navy is to be increased in four and a half years by seventy ships. Their estimated cost, including armament, is twenty-one and a half millions. Eight of them will be first class battle-ships, with a displacement of fourteen thousand tons. Two will be second class battle-ships with a displacement of nine thousand tons, and the rest will be cruisers of various classes and torpedo boats. The construction of these ships will be almost equally divided between Government and private dockyards. That portion of the programme which is to be carried out departmentally will involve an addition of six hundred thousand pounds a year to the ship-building estimates for the next five years. The ten millions that are to be expended on work done in private dockyards will be spread over seven years, additional taxation being resorted to for defraying the one million four hundred and twenty thousand a year which will be added to the estimates on that account. We shall see, when Mr. Goschen makes his Budget statement next week, whether this will entail any real increase of taxation. A recent reference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the possibility that expenditure on the Army and Navy might increase quite as rapidly as revenue, seems to imply that it will.

Lord George Hamilton is apparently quite alive to the moral effect of so considerable an addition to our material means of defence. The Government, he boasted, had so framed their scheme as to bring into world-wide prominence "the incomparable power of this country and its world-wide resources. The scheme, he added, which I have laid before the House is one which I do not think all the dockyards of Europe would compete in the time we propose. And if there are any nations abroad who do wish to compete with us in naval armaments, the mere enunciation of this scheme will show to them the utter futility of their desire." This is true enough, and the revolt of the Italian Parliament against the Crispi Cabinet shows that one at least of the great powers which have in recent years spent largely upon naval armaments has already discovered that a nation may lay out too much even on so excellent an object as the strengthening of its defences. For rapidity of construction we can certainly hold our own against all likely competitors. There is sober truth in the boast that no other power in the world could construct and arm seventy war ships in a little over four years. Yet such is the programme which England is about to impose upon herself by Act of Parliament. Lord George Hamilton illustrates the superior rapidity of construction in the English dockyards by pointing out that whereas in France it takes nearly ten years to complete a battle-ship, in England, previous to 1885, it took only six years, and the battle ships included in the new programme will take only four. This adds to our security and to our naval prestige. But it has an advantage beyond that. Quick building is cheap building, and Lord George Hamilton, with a naiveté which Mr. Herbert Spencer should take note of when he next enlarges on the relative extravagance and inefficiency of State labour, tells us that ships are now being built departmentally with a rapidity rivalling that of private yards. There is indeed in the present state of Admiralty administration much that may be looked upon as the fruit of the vigorous criticism to which the Navy has been subjected during the last three or four years. We are told, and we sincerely hope it is true, that it is no longer possible for big ships to be built and then to lie useless in the dockyard because their armaments are not ready for them. This, so far as it goes, is very satisfactory. But it should not escape notice that Lord George Hamilton based some of his hopeful anticipations upon the hypothesis that no change of design occurred during construction. The condition seems to have attracted some attention on the Opposition benches. And if it be taken in connection with an admission which the First Lord of the Admiralty made in another part of his speech, it is by no means without significance. The admission was that as recently as two years ago Lord George Hamilton had hoped that armour clad building was at an end, and that two ships then being laid down would be the last battleships constructed in the country. The admission certainly does not argue much stability of purpose on the part of the Minister who made it. Lord George Hamilton, who had probably fallen too much under the spell of M. Gabriel Charmes's articles in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, was seized, like a good many others, with torpedo-phobia, and had persuaded himself that the day of big ships was over. But, as he now admits, the powers of torpedo-boats had been greatly exaggerated, and the world has come back to its sober senses on the subject, no longer believing that the naval tritons are destined to succumb to the minnows. Lord George Hamilton would have done wisely, however, if in proposing the construction of ten first class iron-clads within the next four years he had not so candidly confessed that only two years ago he believed the days of the iron-clads to be at an end. In naval construction, no doubt, the view of statesmen and admirals is limited by a receding horizon. Finality seems always in sight, but is never reached, and it is possible that when seventy ships have been added to the British Navy some of them will be behind the latest conceptions of the naval constructor. At the same time we have outlived the torpedo scare, and no other is likely to arise to threaten us with disappointment. The public will be quite content with an outlay of twenty-one millions, provided there is some assurance that the money is well spent. Despite the gradual growth of the expenditure, to close upon ninety millions, the tendency of the British democracy is not towards parsimony, and the Government which perfunctorily administered the Navy in order to bring the estimates within limits acceptable to Sir Wilfred Lawson would thereby become unpopular. And as no one knows that better than the leaders of the Opposition, it is highly improbable that the Government will meet with any serious difficulty in carrying their scheme through.

THE Secretary of State has answered in the negative the memorial of the Bombay Corporation praying that the payment of the balance of the Tausa Loan—a million and a quarter sterling—shall extend over sixty years as was the original intention, in accordance with which a considerable amount of the loan has been already raised. The Government of India, acting in conformity with the rule laid down by the Secretary of State, has directed that all future borrowings should be made subject to the condition that they shall be repaid by a sinking fund within a period not exceeding forty years. The memorial of the Corporation asked for a reconsideration of the subject on the ground that the works were designed and begun on the understanding that the repayment should extend over sixty years, that a considerable sum had been raised on that calculation, and that it would be inconvenient and unfair to have the first investors placed at a disadvantage beside other holders of Tansa bonds. The reply of Lord Cross is that as the works being primarily for the advantage of the present generation it would not be right to throw an undue share of the burden on posterity, and he therefore declined to interfere with the decision of the Government of India. In the course of the discussion yesterday Mr. Geary pointed out that a large portion of the expenditure had been deliberately incurred for the sole benefit of the Bombay public of the somewhat remote future, and not for the use of the present generation, or that which will immediately follow. The foundations of the dam at Tansa have been laid on a much vaster scale than the present needs require, in order that forty or fifty years hence the dam may be raised to a height which will retain water for the supply of a city of two millions of inhabitants. In the same order of ideas, while the iron pipes laid down are sufficient for the supply of the eight hundred thousand people who now live in this city, the stone conduits which traverse a good deal of the distance between Tansa and Bombay, have been made so capacious that by laying down a second line of pipes from conduit to conduit the water brought to the City can be doubled in quantity at a comparatively small outlay. When we have done so much for posterity, there is no reason why people forty to fifty years hence should not be happy to have it in their power to bear some part of the burden which in any case must weigh heavily upon their ancestors. The suggestion was thrown out that this aspect of the case might be usefully brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved that it should be sent up to his lordship. A memorial to this effect will be forwarded to Lord Cross in due course.

MR. F. A. ELLIOT, Survey and Settlement Officer of Baroda, having obtained twenty-one months' furlough to Europe, the question of securing a competent successor to him has for some time past occupied the thoughts of the Gaekwar. The Maharajah has applied for, and has obtained, the services of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture in this Presidency. We congratulate the Gaekwar upon his having succeeded in inducing Lord Reay to spare so exceptionally able a Revenue officer. In the Department of Agriculture Mr. Ozanne's six years' experience of the agricultural condition of this Presidency is perhaps unrivalled. Few Revenue officers have a thorough knowledge at once of the British districts in the Deccan, the Konkan, and Gujarat. He had also to do duty as Survey and Settlement Commissioner during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. J. H. Stewart, and his revision reports of the Dholka and Mawal talukas bear ample testimony to his special fitness for settlement work. When the Government of India created the office of Director of Agriculture in this Presidency, and appointed Mr. Ozanne to it, they defined his duty to be one of observation and experiment. Everything bearing on agricultural prosperity and decadence was within his province and subject-matter for his suggestions. In pursuance of this object Mr. Ozanne submitted various projects for agricultural reform, but it is not a little unfortunate that the crippled resources at the disposal of the local Government have seriously interfered with their carrying out into execution. We trust, however, that in his new sphere of activity, Mr. Ozanne, while gaining a knowledge of the part of Gujarat he had never visited before, will have ample scope for turning his special talents to account in promoting the agricultural prosperity of Baroda. The Maharaja Gaekwar has invariably shown a keen interest in agricultural reform, and in Mr. Ozanne he will find an adviser of sound practical good sense in all that concerns the welfare of his State.

THE candid way in which General Budgen, in inspecting the Bombay Artillery Volunteers on Saturday, rebuked the half-hearted volunteers who care nothing for regularity of attendance or for efficiency in drill, deserves calling attention to, as the General undoubtedly aimed—and aimed straight from the shoulder—at one of the besetting weaknesses of volunteering in India. Colonel Propert, the commanding officer of the Poona Volunteers, was moved a little time since to pass an equally severe rebuke upon members of his corps who by a steady perseverance in absenteeism had contributed powerfully to its inefficiency. Nearly all the shortcomings at an inspection are due to volunteers of this class, of whom General Badgen bluntly says that any corps would prefer their room to their company. They industriously absent themselves from drill, and when they do condescend to appear upon parade they have nothing more to contribute than a portentous capacity for spoiling the work of others. The aphorism that "the absent are always wrong" must have been coined for the discredit of lazy volunteers; it will at least be a safe text for inspecting officers to preach from until volunteers more generally act up to the principle that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. The remedy for the evil, except so far as it is with the men themselves, lies with the commanding officers. If every commanding officer were to draw up for his own use a "lazy list," comprising the names of men who by studious absence from parade were qualifying themselves for dismissal at the end of the year, an improvement might be looked for. What was lost in numbers would be gained in efficiency and credit, and it is to be hoped that General Budgen's plain-speaking will urge commanding officers to take this resolute course when necessary.

ON the retirement of Mr. Warden, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, next month, Mr. Gunpatrao Bhasker, the Third Judge, will obtain promotion, Mr. C. N. Cursetjee, who has had fifteen years' service, succeeding him. No arrangement for filling the Fourth Judgeship, which will be vacated by these changes, has been announced.

IN the chart and compass competition for a cup offered by Lieut. H. R. King to members of the Bombay Light Horse, Trooper Fairclough and Trooper Cameron were so nearly equal that Lieut. King has doubled his prize, awarding a cup to each. We shall give a fuller account of the competition, which took place beyond Coorla, to-morrow.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Court with Mr. Justice Jardine, made a final order for the transfer of the Golden Gang case from the Dhulia Court to the Criminal Sessions at Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY has consented to open the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute together with the Ripon Textile School and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Mechanical Engineering on Wednesday, the 10th April next, at 5 p. m.

NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK, the Political and Financial Secretary at Hyderabad, accompanied by his two nephews and Dr. Rustomjee, arrived in Bombay by the Jubbulpore mail train on Sunday forenoon. The Nawab had been to Calcutta in connection with the Deccan Mining Company's affairs, and is on his way back to Hyderabad.

THE *Indian Mirror*, on the day after Mr. Percival Spencer's re-appearance, and side by side with a full account in its news columns of his safe return to Calcutta, thus commented upon his "tragic" fate:—

It is a terrible doom. The event has paralysed all Calcutta, and must have inspired horror throughout the Empire. And yet we have no tidings if the balloon has fallen, or where it has fallen, and this suspense of ignorance only adds to our sense of the calamity. Even now some of us are hoping against hope that the poor young Englishman is yet alive somewhere. Would to God we could think so! We believe with Father Lafont that Mr. Spencer was a good and honest man. He may not have been exactly a scientist, but he was a fairly well-educated man, shrewd and experienced beyond his years, living a most temperate life, and making friends wherever he went. But to Mr. H. R. Mehta the loss of his partner and friend cannot but have come strong and sharp. On him has devolved to find out his friend's remains, to ascertain his fate, to break the terrible news to his family, and to do a thousand things the performance of which the unfortunate and unforeseen event has rendered necessary. Mr. H. R. Mehta has our heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of sorest trial.

"WE are in a position to deny the report," says the *Deccan Times*, "which has been so industriously circulated, that any settlement has been come to about the Deccan Mining Company's affairs. His Excellency the Viceroy, on the contrary, has appointed a Committee consisting of Sir A. Scoble, Sir D. Barbour, and Sir C. Elliott to overhaul the correspondence, and advise the Government on the whole matter, and there for the present the question rests. His Excellency the Minister is exceedingly annoyed with the articles that have been appearing in the *Statesman*. The writer has been guilty of a systematic attempt to convert a mere difference of opinion on a business matter into a personal quarrel. The present relations between His Excellency Sir Asman Jah and Mr. Howell are of the most cordial nature."

MAJ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Mr. John Bright has again had a relapse, and his condition is now considered to be serious.

COUNT BISMARCK'S MISSION TO LONDON.

It is understood that the object of Count Herbert Bismarck's special mission to London is to try and arrive at an agreement in respect to Colonial matters.

LUCKNOW MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 25.

Nawab Syed Asghur Hussain Khan of Lucknow has visited the Mahomedan College here and expressed himself highly pleased, and contributed Rs. 500 towards the building fund of the institution.

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

The extension of the Southern Maharatta Railway to Nunjangood has been sanctioned by the Mysore Durbar. Nunjangood is fourteen miles from Mysore.

MILITARY CLOTHING AGENCY.

The Government of India have decided to transfer the Bombay Military Clothing Agency to Madras Colonel W. S. Hunt, the present Superintendent, Madras Agency, retires to-day, Colonel Shelly officiating. Colonel Shelly's place as Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George, will be taken up, temporarily at least, by Colonel Underwood.

THE SHIP BRITISH PEER IN DISTRESS.

The master of the steamer Inchbona, which arrived here yesterday, reports having passed the ship British Peer on the 23rd instant in latitude 7 degrees, 24 minutes, N., longitude 82 degrees, 3 minutes, E. The latter vessel has been 160 days out from Demarara, and is bound for Calcutta with 700 coolies aboard. She has only provisions for two days. As no arrangements could be made for towing the British Peer, the Inchbona left the ship about 80 miles off Trincomalee, to which port the captain intended to make to revictual the vessel.

The *Madras Mail* this evening urges that an enquiry should be made on the arrival of the vessel at Calcutta to ascertain how such a vessel with so many passengers on board came to be short victualled.

THE RAINIER *VS.* GOULD CASE.

The suit Rainier *vs.* Gould, which has excited much interest here, was decided to-day. The plaintiff, a Public Works official, sold shares in the new Ice Company to the local Dentist, who subsequently declined to take them as their value had fallen during the negotiations. The Dentist succeeded in the first trial owing to a technical objection in the production of the letters, but in the new trial the letters were admitted, and judgment was passed in favour of Mr. Rainier.

DEATH OF COLONEL WACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

The death is announced at Lahore of Colonel Wace, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, which occurred on Sunday last.

BREECH-LOADERS FOR HORSE AND FIELD BATTERIES.

During the current year not only will the horse and field batteries in India receive a further instalment of breech-loading guns, but a supply of the new heavy guns will also reach the country.

THE LANGLEH AFFAIR.

Several telegrams from General Aunchinlech dated Saturday state that all communications with Langleh were stopped by heavy rain. The advanced post will be completely provisioned by the 15th April and the withdrawal of troops will commence from that date.

KASHMIR TROOPS FOR GILGIT.

The Kashmir Durbar has undertaken to station permanently at Gilgit three infantry regiments and one mountain battery.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is said that before the Legislative Council adjourns for the Session H. E. the Viceroy will probably take the opportunity of making a statement with reference to the question of a wide representation of the people in the Legislative Councils, which formed the subject of Lord Dufferin's Memorandum to the Secretary of State.

TYPHOID FEVER IN UPPER INDIA.

The Surgeon-General with the British Forces will meet Sir Benjamin Simpson at Meerut to examine into the causes of the recent outbreak of typhoid fever at that station and other placesin Upper India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 23.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Kurrachee this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, passed here this morning.

The Anchor Line s s. Arabia outward bound passed the Canal on the 23rd instant at 5-20 p.m.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The Messageries Maritimes's s.s. Labourdonnais arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½ ex-coupon
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
Bar Silver	47 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 25.—The barometer has risen briskly over the greater part of the country, but the general character of the pressure distribution is unchanged. The temperature increased rather rapidly yesterday and was above normal in all the districts except Bombay, where it is two degrees below. The temperature excess is greatest in the Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces, where it is four degrees. There was hailstorm at Calcutta and Peshawar yesterday. Skies are less clouded. Weather is fine with rapidly increasing temperature, and there is uniform pressure over nearly the whole of India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 8.

THE overpowering excitement of last week has been succeeded by a period of comparative quiescence. This is only natural, and everybody seems glad to be relieved, if only for a short space of time, of the strain caused by the series of marvellous events that terminated not unfittingly in the suicide of the wretched man Richard Pigott. Except for the volley of questions directed to Ministers every afternoon on their supposed relations with the *Times*, the proceedings in the House of Commons since the division on Mr. John Morley's Amendment to the Address have not been of a specially interesting character. Even Lord George Hamilton's speech last night detailing the Ministerial plans for the increase of the Royal Navy fell somewhat flat. The statement we often hear that the country can only think of one great question at a time, was never more true than at the present moment. Everything sinks into insignificance compared with the expected interim report of the Special Commission on the forged Parnell letters, and the pending Parliamentary elections at Barnsley, Gorton, and Kennington. The cry for a dissolution is growing, and if the Liberals should succeed in wresting the seat just vacated by the luckless Mr. Gent-Davis from the Conservatives it may possibly precipitate matters. Considerable importance is attached to Mr. Stansfeld's remarks at last night's meeting of the Home Rule Union. Referring to the Pigott collapse, Mr. Stansfeld said that, "as far as Liberals were concerned, it had produced this effect upon their minds, that they would now go for a dissolution." In the House of Commons on Tuesday night Mr. Gladstone had a long and apparently earnest conversation with Mr. Stansfeld. It is presumed that the subject of their talk was what Mr. Stansfeld should say to the Home Rule Union, and there are other reasons for thinking that the right hon. gentleman in his speech at the National Liberal Club was merely acting as the mouthpiece of his leader. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, I observe, speaks of the call for an appeal to the electorate as a "vague demand." That is not untrue, but it may soon change to a reality. Mr. Gladstone, it might be supposed, would not have much hope of forcing on a dissolution after the proof afforded this day week of the continued solidarity of the two wings of the Unionist party, but the astute Old Parliamentary Hand has privately expressed his ability to compel Lord Salisbury to accept this issue if necessary. The Liberal leader is not anxious to show his hand just at present, but those who are believed to possess his confidence bid us prepare for a bold course of action in the course of the next few weeks. There is some speculation as to what is passing in Mr. Chamberlain's mind. That he wishes to return to the Liberal fold no one seriously doubts, but the difficulty is that he wants to go back on his own terms, and this the rank and file of the party are by no means prepared to sanction. In some quarters it is held to be significant that he has abandoned or rather postponed the publication of his version of the Round Table Conference; certain politicians go so far as to say that his motive is to avoid taking any step that may interfere with an early re-union of the Gladstonian and Dissentient Liberals. But this does not appear to be the general opinion. Mr. Chamberlain is just as much an enigma as ever, and the bulk of the Liberals appear to remain indifferent as to what he may or may not do. They may perhaps not be altogether sincere; but if they are to be taken at their word, Mr. Chamberlain is now, more than at any period since the great disruption, a *quantité négligéable*. Many Liberal Unionists admit that if a general election were to be held at present their party would simply be annihilated; and if this is the view of the leaders it is not to be expected that they will afford Mr. Gladstone any assistance in bringing about a dissolution. I, however, know of one very prominent supporter of Lord Hartington, who is as anxious for an appeal to the country as any Gladstonian. The gentleman I refer to told me so himself only a few days since.

Of the pending elections the one at Kennington attracts the most attention. The Liberals are very confident of winning—perhaps too confident. The Chairman of Mr. Beaufoy's Committee makes no secret of his expectation that there will be a majority of five hundred, but this seems an excessive estimate. The Liberal candidate is a local man of respectable antecedents and great popularity, while his opponent, Mr. Beresford Hope, son of the late proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, is a comparative stranger. He has been recommended to the constituency as a relative not only of the Prime Minister, but of the Chief Secretary as well. If Mr. Balfour's name is so universally detested as his opponents say, would it not have been more prudent of his friends to have abstained from emphasizing his kinship with "Mr. O'Brien's barber," as Home Rulers pleasantly style him? The Liberals of Kennington—Kensington Mr. Beresford Hope, by an unfortunate slip, described it in his very first speech to the electors—are committing the fault—a particularly dangerous one in London—usually committed by their party of relying too much on public meetings, and they complain that the official chiefs are not helping as much as they might. The Conservatives, wiser in their generation, are paying more attention to canvassing; the exertions of the Primrose League in a London contest are worth a score of the most brilliant speeches of Cabinet Ministers and ex-Cabinet Ministers. If Mr. Beaufoy should be successful, it will doubtless be said that he owes his success to the fact that he belongs to the constituency. When a local man beats a stranger this is always urged by the defeated side, whether Conservative or Liberal. The general public, however, form their own conclusions; and there is little doubt that whichever side wins, the result will have considerable influence in shaping the policy of the Opposition.

Sir Richard Webster's intimation yesterday that he expected to finish his case next Tuesday is perhaps the only statement he has made throughout the inquiry that has given equal satisfaction to the respective adherents of the *Times* and Mr. Parnell. Since Pigott's disappearance from the scene all interest in the Commission has died out, and no one refers to it except in connection with those unpleasant encounters between the Bench and Mr. Parnell's counsel now becoming of frequent occurrence. A long time ago I drew attention to the fact that while Mr. Justice Smith frequently interposed, the other colleague of Sir James Hannen had never once opened his lips. From first to last Mr. Justice Day has not, I believe, uttered a single word *coram populo*, and, so far at least as one of the Commissioners is concerned, nobody can tell whether he has any leanings to this side or the other. Mr. Labouchere publishes in this week's *Truth* a detailed narrative of his dealings with Pigott. The account is, of course, interesting, as anything "Henry" writes must be, but it does not throw much fresh light upon the subject. The main object in view seems to be to establish Mr. Labouchere's *bona fides*, which have by significant innuendoes been called in question by a section of the anti-Home Rule Press. It appears that against one of these papers—a journal published in the North of Ireland—he has entered or is about to enter an action for libel. *Apropos* of Mr. Labouchere's connection with Pigott, the following story, which is going the rounds of the Press, will probably be as highly relished in India as it has been in England. "The Bar," we are told, "was much impressed with the way in which Mr. Labouchere gave his evidence. A better witness it would be impossible to find was the general opinion—so quiet and self-possessed, just saying what was wanted, and not spoiling the effect by talking too much. A celebrated Q.C. was stating this view to the Commissioners the other day, and they agreed with it in general. But Sir James Hannen dissented somewhat. 'Well, yes,' he remarked, 'no doubt an excellent witness. But then, you know, I did not quite like his manner. It was so very confidential, you know. He seemed as though he were on such very good terms with all three of us. Not quite the thing for the dignity of the bench, but it was impossible to rebuff him.'"

The air is full of rumours about the effect on the *Times* of the Pigott disclosures. Among other things it is reported that Mr. Macdonald has been requested by Mr. Walter to send in his papers, as you would say in India. Then it is said that the proprietors are puzzled to know how to meet the cost of the Commission and the heavy sum that will have to be paid to Mr. Parnell as damages. The *Star*, which now scarcely ever refers to its contemporary of Printing House Square by any other name than that of the *Forger*, is really quite prolific in stories about the straits in which Mr. W. H. Smith's "old friend" finds himself in consequence of recent untoward events. To-day Mr. "Tay Pay" tells us that an attempt is being made to dispose of the *Times* to a limited liability company. Perhaps after what has occurred an unlimited liability company would be better. According to the evening Radical journal Mr. Walter's stock of ready-money is not large enough to satisfy the demand about to be made upon it, and there is an objection to borrowing. "The best course, therefore, is to sell the property, pay the damages out of the proceeds, and divide the remainder amongst the different proprietors either in cash or fully paid-up shares." All these stories may be mere inventions, but Mr. Soames's letter to the proprietors, cruelly published a fortnight ago by the *Star*, shows that powerful as the *Times* is, it cannot afford to regard the expenses it has had to incur as a flea-bite. The curious are beginning to scrutinise the columns of the paper for evidences of a retrenchment of expenditure for contribution. The absence this week of the customary long telegram from Burmah, though due in all probability to quite accidental causes, has, one would not be surprised to learn, been put down to the necessity of rigid economy. Mr. A. Hume and his friends must be wishing that the outlay involved by the proprietors of the *Times* compelled them to discontinue their weekly telegraphic despatch from Calcutta. Whatever else happens most persons think that Mr. Walter in his own interests might do a worse thing than introduce some changes into the *personnel* of the *Times*. If he should think fit to appoint new conductors of his great journal he will probably not repeat the mistake of appointing as editor a mere youth, however distinguished his record at the University may have been. Something more than academic distinction is wanted for the editorial chair of a daily newspaper. The "Newdegate Prize" is a poor set off to want of experience and knowledge of the world. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has furnished the opponents of the Government, or perhaps, I should rather say, of the *Times*, with an additional weapon which some of them seem inclined to make the most of. In the letter which he contributes to a provincial daily the hon. member for Oldham mentions that Mr. Balfour warned the *Times* more than a year ago that if they were trusting to Pigott he could not be relied upon. If this be true, and Mr. Maclean ought to be well-informed on such a point, it is bad, not only for the *Times*, but for Sir Richard Webster, who does not seem at all inclined to resign his seat in the Government, or to admit that there was anything wrong in his action throughout the matter. The proposed banquet to Mr. Parnell will be on an unusually large scale; but I should think it is hardly likely to take place until the close of the Commission, now fortunately not far off. He is to be proposed as an honorary life member of the National Liberal Club upon the requisition of a large body of members of that institution.

Though described by the *St. James's Gazette* as "the great work for 1889" it cannot be said that Lord George Hamilton's scheme for the enlargement of the Navy has been received with anything like enthusiasm. The Liberal Press, when it is not hostile, is cold; and some of the Conservative journals are somewhat guarded in their expressions of approval. But the Government are more apprehensive of what the Tory democratic boroughs may do than of what the Opposition papers may say. Lord Randolph, who made his first appearance in the House this session, was one of the most attentive listeners the First Lord of the Admiralty had, and afterwards delivered a speech which the *Standard* bluntly describes as "snappish and somewhat ignorant." Lord Randolph has returned from the South of France greatly enraged against the Government, and the general opinion is that he intends to make things as unpleasant as possible for his former colleagues. It will be interesting to see whether the Opposition follow the lead of Mr. Stead and come to the conclusion that "a new departure so vast, binding the country for seven years to come, must be submitted to the constituencies."

Those of your readers who are interested in the agitation for the repeal of the duty on silver plate will be glad to hear that in the multitude of other and more engrossing topics the matter is not being lost sight of. I hear that the question was under consideration at a meeting of the Committee of the East India Association yesterday, and that steps are about to be taken by that body to urge on the Chancellor of the Exchequer the importance of abolishing the objectionable impost. The Goldsmiths Company having withdrawn their opposition, the present moment is considered a favourable one for pressing this very desirable reform on the earnest attention of Mr. Goschen. With regard to the drawback, which troubles Mr. Goschen as it troubled his predecessors, the right hon. gentleman will probably be invited to follow the precedent of the abolition of the Indian cotton import duties.

The East India Association has, of late at all events, been so careful to avoid burning party questions that it will be a surprise to many persons to learn that it has consented to a paper being read at an early date on "The Congress and the Patriotic Association." The author of the paper is a Bengal Civilian, who, I believe, has not hitherto taken a conspicuous part in the agitation—Mr. Whish—and I am not aware what his particular views on the subject really are. From what I hear, however, I fancy that his contribution will not be of a one-sided character, though it will require the utmost vigilance on the part of the chairman, whoever he may be, to prevent the discussion degenerating into an undignified wrangle. The English public have heard a great deal about the Congress and its promoters. Little, however, is known here regarding the rival body, which owes so much to Sir Syed Ahmed. I heard an M. P., who has recently returned from India—not, I need hardly say, Sir Edward Watkin—declare a few days ago that the Patriotic Association is the "thinnest fraud he ever heard of." It remains to be seen whether Mr. Whish, who presumably knows as much about the organization and its distinguished founder as the gentleman I have quoted, agrees with his unflattering description of the efforts of the anti-Congressionists.

Mr. Bradlaugh, whose luck in the ballot of the House of Commons is the envy of less fortunate private members, secured first place for to-night in order to propose his motion for a commission of inquiry into the administration of India. He, however, apparently in deference to the wishes of his friends, has postponed his resolution to this day four weeks. Probably it was thought desirable that the debate should not take place until the full official report of the proceedings of the Allahabad Congress was in the hands of members of Parliament. I believe that the discussion will be one of the most exhaustive and important that has taken place on any Indian subject for a long time past.

Apropos of the Congress I may mention that Mr. George Yule was entertained on Wednesday at the National Liberal Club by the English representative of the movement. Among those invited to meet him were several prominent supporters of the Congress, including Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., Sir W. W. Hunter, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Sir George Birdwood, and his brother, Mr. Justice Birdwood, who can hardly be classed as congressionists, were also of the party, and the Hon. Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Legislative Department, would have been present but for unavoidable circumstances. It is pleasant to find in these times of unrestrained party bitterness that Conservatives, Liberal Unionists, and Gladstonians can meet together in a friendly way even in so uncompromisingly a party establishment as the "palace of luxury" on the Thames Embankment. I understand that Mr. Caine is one of the perhaps small body of Liberal Unionists who did not follow the example of their leader, Lord Hartington when he shook the dust of the National Liberal off his feet some months ago, Mr. Caine was one of the founders of the National Liberal, and he even now probably finds himself more at home there than at the Reform, where, however, I am surprised to learn on the best authority, that the followers of Mr. Gladstone are still in a majority. Still for all practical purposes the Reform is not to the Liberal party what it was until a few years ago, and it will probably be a long time before it reverts to its old position as the head-quarters of militant Liberalism, if it ever does revert to it. The larger rooms and freer atmosphere of the National Liberal are more suited to the existing constitution of the Liberal party than the less democratic Reform. If some of the more ardent spirits of the former institution had their way, the caucus would have its permanent head-quarters under the roof of the National Liberal.

A question of some interest to members of the Indian Telegraph Department is to be put to Sir John Gorst on Monday. Mr. D. Sullivan will ask the Under-Secretary when Sir Albert Cappel, who completed his five years' tenure of office as Director-General of Telegraphs on the 14th June 1888, will be required to vacate that appointment; and whether Colonel Mallock, the officiating Director-General, will revert to military duty on attaining the age of 55 years next April, in accordance with the usual practice.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A FIRE broke out at about half-past 7 o'clock last night in a two-storied godown situate in a crowded native locality, namely, Tindal Street, a narrow road branching off to the south of H. M.'s Common Jail at Oomercarry, used as a store for old cotton waste, damaged cotton, hemp, wool, and hurda or gale nuts, belonging to Canjee Purbut, a Bunnia merchant, who also owns the store house. The fire was first observed by the neighbours, when an alarm was raised, and information was given at the Pydowne Police Station. No sooner was this observed than the whole building burst into a mass of flames causing intense excitement amongst the community. Inspectors Saunders and Butterfield soon followed by Superintendent Brewin of that Division were the first at the scene together with a steam fire-engine from Pydownee. The whole building, however, was entirely gutted within a very short time, and no effort to save the building from destruction was of any avail. Three other steam fire-engines and several manual engines from the fire brigade stations at Byculla, Fort, and Gowalia Tank Road appeared on the scene somewhat later, together with a large number of the European Constabulary Force, accompanied by Superintendents Page, Sweeney, McDermott, and Crummey. By their united efforts and the assistance of the townspeople the fire was got under complete control by 9-30. A strong breeze was blowing during the whole time from the north-east, and sparks from the flames were carried to some distance from the burning mass, but caused no further destruction. Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, was also present on the scene of the disaster. At about midnight the fire was still smouldering. Mr. Tomlinson, the Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge of the Bombay Water Works and several of his assistants were in attendance, and endeavoured to procure an extra pressure from the main. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damages, including the building, which now stands only with its bare walls, are roughly estimated at Rs. 75,000.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when a discussion took place on a letter addressed by the Government, asking the Corporation to sanction, without much delay, the requisite expenditure for the schools which are to be handed over to the Joint Schools Committee. Government observed from the proceedings of the Corporation held on the 4th instant that on the motion of the Hon. K. T. Telang it was resolved to defer the consideration of the Committee's budget until the Corporation had framed the bye-laws to regulate its operations and submitted them for the approval of Government. The argument used by Mr. Telang was that the budget had been framed on the understanding that the Government proposed to hand over to the Schools Committee, not merely those schools which were directly managed by Government, but also those which received grants-in-aid from them; but that as the Committee had since been informed that Government were not in a position to say anything definitely with reference to the aided schools, until the bye-laws had been sanctioned by them. This argument appeared to the Government to be unsound. The question as regards the aided schools was, it was maintained, entirely distinct from that of the schools under the direct management of Government, and the grants to the former schools would not be payable, until after the bye laws had been sanctioned by them. But as regards the Government schools, it was imperatively necessary that due provision for requisite expenditure should be made, and that it would not be possible to meet all charges in connection with those schools, if the budget were deferred until the bye-laws had been finally passed. Mr. Telang addressed the Corporation at some length yesterday, prefacing his speech with the observation that in spite of the letter of Government he still continued to be "an impenitent sinner" with respect to the views he had expressed on a previous occasion. He urged that the argument advanced by the Government was unsound, and not the argument advanced by himself, and that he was right when he said that until the position of the Committee was rendered perfectly clear, it would be premature to sanction the budget. The speaker concluded by moving that the Government be respectfully informed that the Corporation saw no reason to alter the terms of the resolution passed by them on a former occasion. Mr. Kabrajee was of opinion that the Schools Committee should be soon provided with funds, in order that they might commence work from the next month, in conformity with the wishes of Government. The Hon. Mr. Mehta contended that the arguments contained in the communication of Government were not only unsound, but were also illegal. On being put to the vote Mr. Telang's motion was carried. The next subject before the Corporation was a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, upholding the decision of the Government of India, that the period of repayment for the Tansa Water Works loan should be forty and not sixty years as was asked by the Corporation. Several speakers urged that the Tansa works were more intended for future generations rather than for the present generation, and that it was only fair that the repayment of the loan should extend over sixty years. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar moved that the Secretary of State's despatch be recorded "with regret." Mr. Geary pointed out that due provision had been made in the construction of the work, so that it should meet the augmented requirements of the city in future years, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta suggested that the question should be sent back to the Secretary of State for review, due stress being laid upon the fact pointed out by Mr. Geary. Mr. Javerilal embodied this suggestion in his proposition, which was carried with only one dissentient.

THE report that the Indian Government proposes to send British officers to Balkh, Maimena, and Herat is in every way satisfactory, observes a contempory. Unless Afghanistan is to become an Asiatic Poland, divided between the English and Russians such a measure is absolutely essential. Lord Lansdowne must have representatives on the spot to advise the Ameer Abdur Rahman in matters of foreign policy, to see that he and his subjects do nothing which his neighbours on the other side of the Oxus could construe as a provocation, and to give trustworthy and early intelligence as to any act of aggression contemplated by the Russians. The imperative necessity for the measure has long been recognized; it has only been delayed out of tenderness for the Ameer's feelings. It may be hoped that by this time such an excuse for inaction is no longer valid. During his progress through Balkh, Abdur Rahman must already have seen quite enough to convince him that his own and our interests are identical. A ruler less inflated with self-conceit would have seen it long ago.

THE TIGER ADVENTURE NEAR KHANDALLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us supplementing the account of the stalking of the tiger which died charging on Tuesday last. Khubber was brought in to Mr. F. W. Hill, of the Customs, on the Tuesday of the kill by a tiger of a buffalo and a cow at Sakalpattar. While proceeding there Mr. Hill met General La Touche and party, and it was agreed that the arrangements should be in the hands of the former. The beat was arranged and the guns were placed by him. The tiger came past, and one of the General's party, a railway official, named Stewart, fired and struck it in the stomach with a bullet from a small rifle, wounding the liver. After the tiger was hit all the beaters got up the trees, and none of them would follow up the blood tracks. Dr. Jones, another of the General's party, then volunteered to follow up the tracks, while Mr. Hill looked out for the tiger, which, he felt certain, would charge again. Mr. Jones and Mr. Stewart went forward with him. The tiger suddenly charged at a rapid pace from the right front. Dr. Jones fired at it with his single barrel ·450 and Mr. Hill fired afterwards and almost simultaneously with Mr. Stewart. The tiger dropped dead. Dr. Jones hit it to the right of the right eye, while Mr. Hill hit it with his 12-bore—6 drachms of powder—in the ear. Mr. Stewart must have missed it. Dr. Jones' action was very plucky, and he stood his ground well; but the shot from the 12-bore was the one that really killed the tiger and stopped the charge. The party with guns counted five in all. When the tiger charged the three named fired; two others of the party reserved their fire for eventualities. A correspondent writes that another tiger, or perhaps the tigress seen some three weeks since, has been seen and will be set.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: GOLF.

THE FORTY TWA MEDAL.

FOR several years the medal belonging to the old Bombay Golf Club, established in 1842, has not been played for; but in January last it was agreed to have a new one struck from the die in the Mint and competed for six times. The entrance for each was one rupee, and the player winning the greatest number of times to receive the medal and the entrance fees. To induce every one to enter, a handicap was arranged, giving all an equal chance, and one result was that no one gained it oftener than once. Honours were fairly divided, the three scratch men each scoring one, and the only player who did not win had a tie and lost only in playing it off.

For the first two matches there were only nine holes, the record for which was 35, and these were both won with net scores of 38. In February an extra hole was added, and the scratch men scored three wins in succession, the last being a record of 4, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3 = 40, a score only approached by the same player with 43 in another match. In the sixth round Nixon made the record up to the seventh hole, but luck then went against him, and he came in along with Burn just one point behind the winner.

The following were the winners in the six competitions:—

	Holes.	Month.	Score.	Pts.	Net score
J Begbie	9	Jan.	45	7	38
F H Tod	9	„	41	3	38
J S Burn	10	Feb.	45	scratch	45
Dr Macdonald	10	„	46	„	46
C E Nixon	10	„	47	1	46
W F Melvin	10	March	49	scratch	40
H S Lemon	10	„	49	4	45

Lost by one in playing off the tie.

On Monday the tie was played off by the six winners and was won by Mr. Lemon with 49 − 3 = 46. This player, the latest addition to our number, has had a successful season so far, having already won three out of six handicap matches, for which he entered.

The following are the scores for the final ties of the "Forty-twa" competition, played off yesterday morning:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Net score.
H S Lemon	49	3	46
D Macdonald	47	0	47
J S Burn	49	0	49

Lemon thus deservedly wins, having played a steadily improving game all the season. There never was such a morning for bad luck, but the three men who made no return, and whose names it has been deemed advisable to suppress, should have a keen match for the mythical wooden spoon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

The following are the entries:—

First Day, Wednesday, 27th March.

THE LITTLE-GO CHASE.

Mr Summer's g a p Collingwood.
Mr Graham's g a p Icecream.
Mr Prevost's b a p Aftab.
Mr Cobbold's ch a p Lætus.
Captain Phayre's w a p Arab Lad.
Mr Warden's ch ob p Raby.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.

Mr S A W's b a p Pioneer.
Mr Summer's ch a p Pepsine.
Mr Grant's g a p Aerolite.
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid (late Kurgan).
Major Daniell's g a p Young Khushdil.
Mr Edward's w a p Cyclone.
Mr Dale's g a p Grey Morn.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a p The Viscount.
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee's g a p Rawannee.

THE DEALERS' STAKES.

Mr S A W's g a gal Ammee.
Mr Grant's b a c Lansdowne.
Mr Grant's chas gal Dick Turpin.
Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Costprice.
Mr Ali Abdullah's b a c Jasper.
Mr Ebrahim Fez's b a h Young Hercules.
Mr Mahomed Shaba's ch a gal Forat.
Mr Hamood Burgass's br a c Young Sirhan.
Mr N S Symon's ch a h Golden Eye.

THE BYCULLA STAKES.

Mr B's b a p Don Pedro.
Mr. Grant's g a p Asteroid (late Kurgan).
Mr. Daunt's dun ch p Ruby.
Mr. Graham's b a p Senator.
Mr. N. S. Symons' b a p Sparrow Hawk.
Mr. Prevost's b a p Nusser.
Capt. Phayre's b a p Nap.

Second Day, Saturday, 30th March.

THE GYMKHANA PONY CHASE.

Mr. Edward's w a p Cyclone.
Mr. Summer's g a p Collington.
Mr. Graham's g a p Icecream.
Captain Phayre's w a p Arab Lad.
Mr. Warden's ch ob p Raby.

THE GYMKHANA STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Graham's g a h Myras.
Mr. Benson's g w geld Warrior.
Mr. Brook's ch w geld Bob.
Mr. N. S. Symon's b a gal Ishmael.

THE GYKKHANA PONY DERBY.

Mr. Summer's ch a p Pepsine.
Mr. Graham's g a p Icecream.
Mr. Prevost's b a p Aftab.
Mr. Cobbold's ch a p Lætus.
Mr. Venables' br ch m Ilene.
Mr. Lock's g a p Exchange.
Mr. Nathan's g a p Osprey
Mr. N. S. Symmons' b a p Sparrow Hawk.
Captain Hodgkinson's ch a p Bax.
Captain Phayre's b a p Nap.
Captain Brook'e b a p Wings.

THE LADIES' BRACELET.

Mr Cobbold's c h a p Lætus.
Mr. Graham's b a p Senator.
Mr. Daunt's bk a p Chang,
Captain Phayre's b a p Nap.
Mr. Venables' b a p Carthusian.
Mr. Summer's ch a p Pepsine.

THE MAHALUXMI STAKES.

Mr Bomanji Edulji's b a h Blood.
M S A W's g a h Gone away.
Captain Phayre's b a h Warrior.
Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Diamond.
Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Promotion.
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h The Duke.
Mr Grant's b a c Landsdowne.
Mr N S Symon's ch a h Goldeneye.
Mr Ali Abdullah's b a h Phylwan.

The following are the entries and weights for the Chuckla Stakes.

Mr Benson's g w geld Warrior, 12st.
Mr Symingtons g w geld Sailer Boy 11st 7 lb.
Mr Murray's roan w geld Capercailzie, 11st 7 lb.
Mr Bankier's roan w m Molly, 11st 4 lb.
Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Costprice, 11st 4 lb.
Mr Grant's b a c Landsdowne, 11st.
Mr Graham's g a h Myrss, 10st 10 lb.
Mr Brook's b a h Joey, 10st 10 lb.
Mr N S Symon's b a gal Ishmael, 10st.

Lotteries will be held in the Gymkhana at 5-30 p.m.

H. N. GRAHAM,
F. N. PREVOST8.
Joint Hay. Secretaries.

THE PROSECUTION OF MAMLATDARS.

THE *Maharatta* publishes the following application to the District Magistrate, Poona, dated 23rd instant, by Ganesh Narayen Sathe in re Sindekar and others, praying to be exempted from personal attendance and withdrawing from the prosecution against the complainants and witnesses in the Hanmantrao and Crawford cases on grounds which are set forth therein:—

In the Court of W. A. East, Esq., Magistrate, Poona District, Poona.

In the matter of my complaint of the 24th of October 1888, against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir, and others, under Sections 162, 163, and 100 of the Indian Penal Code, which was summarily dismissed by your predecessor in office, Mr. Vidal, under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but which, without any further action on my part, the Hon'ble the High Court of Judicature of Bombay has, in the exercise of its powers of supervision, returned to this Court for a formal inquiry and disposal, I beg respectfully to submit as follows:—

2. I have duly received your summons to appear before your Honor, in this case, on the 1st proximo, for being examined on oath with all the evidence I may have in support of the said complaint.

3. That in due obedience to your summons, and with profound submission and deference to the wishes of the hon'ble the High Court, I will have no objection to appear before you Honor, but in the meantime I think it is necessary for me to mention for your information a few things in connection with this complaint, which have come to light since its first presentation, and which very naturally induce me to withdraw myself from the complaint altogether.

4. As to your demand for further evidence from me, I beg most distinctly to inform you that I have no *personal* knowledge of the facts and circumstances of Mr. Hanmantrao's cases, but that my complaint was based simply and only on the reports of those cases, as published in the local newspapers. A careful perusal of my statements contained in my complaint and protest, referred to by the High Court, will of itself most conclusively show that *beyond* the very evidence by which Messrs. Sindekar and Dabir have proved their complaints against Mr. Hunmantrao Jahagirdar, I have not a particle of other evidence to produce, nor have I ever, mentioned anything to that effect, or have undertaken the responsibility of so doing.

5. As to my intended examination, on oath, I have already been examined, on oath, by Mr. Vidal, at the very time I presented the complaint. Such being the nature of this case, and such being the limited nature of my actual knowledge of the facts of this case, and above all, such being from the very beginning the highly cautious and guarded nature of my statements in my complaint itself, I must candidly and respectfully tell you that there is no earthly chance of your eliciting any thing more from me in the shape of evidence by subjecting me to any further examination.

6. The last and concluding part of the orders of the High Court in this matter runs as follows:—"We must therefore return the complaint to the Magistrate for him to deal with it according to law."

7. Herewith I beg respectfully to send for your kind and careful perusal an issue of the *Maharatta* of the 17th instant, which has most opportunely, elaborately, and disinterestedly given a short, though complete, summary of the law applicable to this case and of the objects and intentions of the law-givers or Law Commissioners themselves on the principal points involved in this case. I send you this paper beforehand, in the sanguine hope that your Honor will be pleased to be so gracious as to think over these points carefully so as to be ready to admit the legality, validity, and reasonableness of what I have now hereby respectfully to state for your information and what I have made up my mind to state before you on the said day.

8. It is only those external acts and proceedings of man that are considered and treated as offences by the Penal laws of the land which one can legally allege or affirm to be offences; that act of a man which the Penal Code does not treat as an offence, however unreasonable and ridiculous it may be in itself, can never be called an offence by any one, not even by his most inveterate enemies.

9. The learned Law Commissioners themselves, who were entrusted in England with the most exalted and onerous functions of framing the Indian Penal Code, have most distinctly laid down as follows.—"Under these circumstances we are strongly of opinion that it would be unjust and cruel to punish the giving of a bribe in any case in which it could not be proved that the giver had really, by his instigations, corrupted the virtue of a public servant, who, unless temptation had been put in his way, would have acted uprightly."

10. I have very carefully gone through all these cases and through the proceedings of almost all the cases enquired into by the Crawford Commission at Poona, and without rashly taking the liberty of speaking in one way, or in the other, for or against any one, or without dealing with individualities and personalities, so far as I am personally concerned, and so far as the dictates of my own understanding, conscience, belief, and common sense go, I can safely say that I do not feel justified, in the face of these facts, and with this nature and aspect of the law before me, in insisting, any further, on the prosecution of the said gentlemen, on the said charge which, as I now clearly see, does not now appear to me to be a Criminal or Penal offence, though in a social and manly point of view, conduct, such as this, may well be condemned as cowardice, temerity, or in a general word unprincipled as acting up to the hour.

11. I do not know, even by sight, any one of the gentlemen against whom I complained, of course, when in total ignorance

on the 1st proximo, or at any time, before any body, either on oath, or without it, I pray your Honour will be pleased to be so gracious as to spare me the now useless trouble of appearing before you at Saswad, or elsewhere in your Camp, on the said date, in these extremely hot days, by delegating my examination, to this effect, on oath, to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge Sudar Station, Poona.

GANESH NARAYEN SATHE.

23rd March 1889.

THE SUICIDE OF PIGOTT.

THE flight of Mr. Pigott and the anti-climax which followed it are thus recounted by the Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* :—

According to the testimony of the interpreter at the Hotel Los Embajadores, Richard Piggot left Paris on Tuesday night, 6th ult., and travelled all the way to the frontier and on to Madrid by the ordinary mail express train, arriving here at half-past six on the morning of Thursday. When Pigott came out in the yard of the station the interpreter of the hotel hailed him in English, offering quarters in his hotel. They went up to town in an omnibus and Piggot engaged room No. 13 on the first floor, a room of modest size, but well furnished. He brought only a small travelling bag in leather and an umbrella. He wore a suit of dark cloth, a brownish overcoat, and a tall hat, the latter not being in very good condition.

After breakfast he arranged with the interpreter to accompany him, and did not speak to anybody else in the hotel, as it seems he could speak only English, With the interpreter, Pigott walked about Madrid, visited the museums and parks, went to the *cafes*, apparently without alarm, or any desire to conceal his presence. Pigott conversed freely with the interpreter, telling him he came from Paris, and had left part of his luggage there with a friend, from whom he expected to hear soon. Pigott showed some annoyance at not having received any letters nor any answer to his telegram sent on Thursday, and directed to Lincoln's-inn-fields. Only once did Pigott leave the hotel without the interpreter on the day of his arrival, and on the second day, after breakfast, he continued his sightseeing.

HIS SUICIDE.

Pigott returned to the hotel before five o'clock on Friday afternoon. He was alone in his room when the police inspector entered the hotel and informed the manager of his mission. The interpreter was instructed to go upstairs and tell Pigott that a gentleman wished to see him. The police inspector followed close on the heels of the Interpreter. Pigott looked somewhat surprised when the inspector, through the interpreter, said the Civil Governor of Madrid wanted to speak to him. Then Pigott quietly put on his cloak, walked slowly to the staircase, when suddenly turning round, he told the interpreter, "I want to get my cards from my bag." He was inside the room before they could stop him, and they do not appear to have followed him, remaining in the passage until a loud report of firearms made them hurry to the room, where they saw Pigott lying dead and bleeding from a terrible wound in the head. A pistol was in his right hand, but he must have fired into his mouth, as the bullet sadly disfigured the upper part of his head. The police inspector at once forbade anybody to enter. In Spain judicial procedure and investigations are conducted with the utmost secrecy until the inquiry is complete. The Judge soon arrived, with a notary and other officials, who drew up the usual detailed statemen about the event.

Pigott died instantaneously without a groan or a convulsion. After death the body looked like that of a strong healthy man, sixty years old, rather stout, of florid complexion, very long and almost white beard with hair rather darker, and very bald on the top of the head. The officials remarked that his clothes and underclothing were in good condition; but in his bag there was only one spare shirt, besides a few new socks, handkerchiefs, and brushes. The Judge found in the pockets of the deceased eight pesetas and a few coppers. He had gold sleeve-links, and on his breast a Catholic scapular and an image of the Virgin. The Judge also found the following documents on the person of Pigott (though at first the discovery was kept secret) namely, a cheque book on the Ulster Bank, a license to carry firearms delivered to Pigott in the proclaimed district of Kingstown, Ireland, a letter from a female correspondent, a note book full of *data* on his travels and movements, and on his recent doings in London, and some figures. Frequent mention, I am assured, is made in the note book of the names of Richard Pigott, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Parnell, but the authorities could not decipher the majority of the pages, which are incoherent.

A LETTER TO MR LABOUCHERE.

The most important document found on the body by the Judge is a letter directed to Mr. Labouchere, in which it is stated Pigott renews the confession that he forged some of the letters. The Judge ordered the body to be transferred to the judicial depot for such cases, where the remains of Pigott will be kept. The post-mortem examination will be postponed as long as as possible in order to await the arrival of an officer from Scotland-yard with a photograph of Pigott, and some data asked for by the Spanish authorities, before they proceed to complete their report, and give permission for the burial.

The Judge formally communicated to the British Embassy on Friday night the fact of the suicide of a British subject, Richard Pigott, whom the Spanish police had endeavoured to arrest upon information they had received from the Embassy through the Civil Governor of Madrid. The British Consul (Mr. Macpherson) went to the Hotel Los Embajodores, and the Judge, with much courtesy, unofficially informed the Embassy of the results of his investigations and even the contents of the documents found on the person of Pigott, as well as the sworn declarations of the manager and interpreter of the hotel. These left no doubt about the identity of Pigott.

His letter to Mr. Labouchere was only dated Monday. It is without any place of residence, and is supposed to have been written by Pigott in London, but never sent. The text of the letter is as follows :

"All the documents contained in the first batch of letters I sold the *Times* were authentic; but in the second batch I included several forged letters. Among these there were two of Mr. Parnell, one of Mr. Davitt, one of Mr. O'Kelly, and another of Egan. I deeply lament all the evil I have done, and with all my heart I desire to repair it, and am ready to do all in my power. I will conform to all instructions you may give me. The greater part of my evidence before the Commission was false, but what I affirmed under oath and in writing is true."

AFTER DEATH.

A Belgian gentleman who had seen a photograph of Pigott in Paris, offered to go to the mortuary with me. We accordingly drove down to the banks of the Manzanares, near the Toledo Bridge, to a square house, which serves as a mortuary. The guard took us into an inner yard where stood a chair half covered by a piece of cloth with the legs and feet of a man just peeping out. The guard pulled the cloth away, showing us the ghastly sight of Pigott sitting up, fixed to the back of the chair by a piece of cord round the body.

His face was not much disfigured, all traces of blood having been washed off. Only the upper lip and nose were swollen. There was a scar at the back of his bald head, showing where the bullet had passed. He was still dressed in the clothes he had on when he died, and except for the awful fixity of the open eyes one would, at a few spaces, almost have thought that the sitting figure was alive.

My friend exclaimed in French, "*C'est lui*," and we left the sickening scene and the silent yard to return to Madrid, which we found in all the splendour and gaiety of the first day of the Carnival on a sunny evening.

STRONG IMAGINATIVE QUALITIES.

The physician who was entrusted with the conduct of the post-mortem examination on the remains of Richard Pigott has made a careful study of the brain and skull of the deceased man. He declares that he never saw such a well-formed skull and brain, the latter particularly having given evidence of the presence of great force of character and strong intellectual and imaginative qualities.

TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS.

The telegram which was sent by Pigott from Madrid on Thursday was as follows :—

"To J. Shannon, 53, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London,—Please ask Mr. S. to send me what you promised, and write to Roland Ponsonby, Hotel de Embajadores, Madrid."

Immediately upon its receipt Mr. Soames telegraphed to Chief Inspector Littlechild as follows :—

"Have news for you. Call at once."

Chief Inspector Littlechild called upon Mr. Soames, who handed him the telegram received by Mr. Shannon. At the same time Inspector Littlechild requested Mr. Soames not to disclose to any person, under any circumstances, the receipt or the contents of the telegram, lest the ends of justice should be defeated. Mr. Shannon, who was leaving for Ireland, wrote out a letter to be sent in reply, denying the statement that any promise of money had been made. Before, however, this letter was sent and after Mr. Shannon had left, the police authorities, through Chief Inspector Littlechild, requested that the letter might not be despatched, but that instead a letter should be written by one of Mr. Soames's clerks, with the object of detaining Pigott in Madrid until he could be arrested. The following letter was accordingly sent :—

"58, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W. C., Feb. 28, 1889.—Sir,—Mr. Shannon has been called unexpectedly to Ireland, but will be back in a day or so, when he shall have your cablegram.—Yours truly, H. W. Edmonds. To Roland Ponsonby, Esq., Hotel de Embajadores, Madrid.

On Thursday evening the Home Office communicated with the Foreign Office, and gave information that there was reason to believe that Pigott had gone to Madrid. Sir Julian Pauncefote's Secretary immediately telegraphed details of the Home Office information to Sir Clare Ford, the English Ambassador in Spain. The Spanish authorities were requested to hold the suspected person in temporary custody pending the arrival of evidence as to indentity.

The manager of the Hotel de Embajadores placed in the hands of the British Consul a letter received at the Hotel by post, directed to Roland Ponsonby, the named assumed by Pigott. The letter was immediately taken to the Judge, opened in his presence and translated by a gentleman from the British Embassy.

The letter was from the person in London to whom Pigott telegraphed on Thursday. It acknowledged the receipt of his telegram, and stated that the writer would execute the request Pigott made, directly his friend returned from Ireland.

"PIGOTT AND I."

MR. LABOUCHERE'S NARRATIVE.

THIS is how Pigott was discovered to be the forger of the *Times* letters, writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, March 7. Immediately on the Egan letters being produced in the O'Donnell *v.* Walter case, Mr. Egan telegraphed to me that he was sending me over Carey's letters to him. These letters followed : they referred to a municipal election, and, being written at the same time as a forged letter of Mr. Egan to Carey, they proved conclusively that the latter could not be genuine. Whilst the discussion was taking place in Parliament about the Royal Commission, Mr. Egan again telegraphed that he had been comparing the letters ascribed to him in the O'Donnell trial with the drafts of certain letters which he had written to Pigott about the purchase of the *Irishman*; and the letters ascribed to Mr. Parnell, with the copies of two letters written by that gentleman to Piggott, in relation to the sale, which copies were in his (Egan's) possession. He said that he had found such a similarity of phrases in the genuine letters and in the forged letters that he was certain that the latter were fabricated from the former. An emissary soon after came over with the Egan drafts and with Pigott's letters (one of which contained that blessed word "hesitency,") to which the former were replies, and with the copies of Mr. Parnell's letters. One of the drafts had been published previously as part of a correspondence between Egan and Pigott in the *Freeman's Journal*, and the copies of Mr. Parnell's letters were in the handwriting of Mr. Campbell. Now it was absolutely impossible that the similarities, amounting in one case to three consecutive lines, could be a mere chance. It was, therefore, a mathematical certainty that Pigott had forged the letters, whilst it was obvious that Mr. Egan's drafts were genuine, for they could have been at once disproved if incorrect, by Pigott producing at the investigation the original of them, which, it was to be presumed, he had in his possession. I showed the Carey letters to Mr. Parnell alone, and the Egan correspondence with Pigott to Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Parnell alone, and then locked them up. On Mr. George Lewis being retained, I handed them over to him, and he proceeded to get up Pigott's "record," only a portion of which came before the Court, but a portion amply sufficient to show that he had lived for years on black-mailing, forgery, and treachery.

HOUSTON SOLD THE LETTERS PIGOTT FORGED.

I went off to Germany and there a chance conversation revealed to me the fact that the letters had been offered to Lord Hartington by Mr. Houston, the Secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Association. Houston was, therefore, at once subpœnaed. It later transpired that he had offered them to the *Pall Mall Gazette* before he sold them to the *Times*. Two facts were consequently certain. Houston had sold the letters and Pigott had forged them. Although we were ourselves certain of the latter fact, it was possible that, as we had only the drafts of the genuine Egan letters, it might be said (as, indeed, it was said, by Pigott in the witness-box) that Egan had written his drafts from the *Times* letters, instead of the *Times* letters having been fabricated from the Egan letters. It, moreover, seemed incredible that Houston had bought the letters direct from Pigott, or that the *Times* had bought them from Houston, either knowing that they had been procured by Pigott (for Pigott's evil reputation was notorious) or not knowing how and from whom they had been procured. It became advisable, therefore, to use all efforts to learn whether the incredible was true, or whether there had been a more complicated conspiracy, and the letters (originally issuing from the Pigott mint) had been transferred by him to some other person or persons, who had sold them to Houston.

PIGOTT ADMITS THE FORGERY.

About the middle of October, Mr. Egan sent over here a trusty emissary, with orders to report to me, and to see whether it would not be possible to buy of Pigott the originals of the Egan drafts, for he knew his man, and believed (rightly) that he would have no objection to sell anything that he possessed for a consideration. I sent this emissary to Kingstown, where Pigott was residing. The emissary told him that Egan wanted these originals. Pigott declined to deal with the emissary, and said that he must be put in communication with some one whom he could trust. On this I told the emissary that Pigott could see me at my house. After some dalliance, Pigott consented to come, and it was settled that he should turn up at my house on a certain evening. I went down to the Commission, which was sitting on that day, and informed Mr. Parnell and Mr. Lewis of what had been arranged. It was agreed that they should both be present. When Pigott came he found me sitting with Mr. Parnell; and he proposed that our conversation, "if it led to nothing," should be deemed confidential, for the man seemed to have the curious notion that if he prefaced any remark with an assurance that it was to be regarded as confidential, he might with impunity confess to any crime, either that he had committed or intended to commit. Pigott admitted to us that he had forged the letters, and suggested that he would give us a full confession, and write to the Attorney-General and to the *Times* that he was the forger, if Mr. Lewis would withdraw his subpœna and let him go to Australia. Although he did not then allude to any payment, he, of course, meant that we should provide him with funds for this departure if we accepted his offer. We told him that we should prefer his remaining in England and appearing at the trial, and that when there he would do well to tell the truth, for we had ample evidence to convict him of the forgeries; and then, without telling him all our evidence, we gave him a few samples.

MR. LEWIS IS "SEVERE."

About this time Mr. Lewis was announced. I went out into the passage, told him that Pigott had confessed, and brought him in. Mr. Lewis, as Pigott observed, was "severe." He said that there was no use beating about the bush, that Pigott had forged, and that if he supported his forgeries by perjury he would go to prison. Pigott renewed his proposal about the confession and Australia. Mr. Lewis would not hear of this. Mr. Parnell and I—for it was close on nine o'clock—went into the next room, where there was dinner, leaving Mr. Lewis talking to Pigott. Soon Mr. Lewis came into the dining-room and said to me, "Pigott wants to come to me to-morrow and give me a full statement. He is going away, and wants to speak to you"; adding, "Mind, whatever you do, don't give him any money; if you do he will bolt." I left Mr. Lewis with Mr. Parnell assuaging the pangs of hunger, and went back to Pigott.

"MERE CURIOSITY."

That worthy at once came to business, said that the *Times* had promised him £5,000 to go into the box, and asked what I would give for him not to do so? I replied that I would give nothing, but that Egan's emissary had already told him that, acting for Egan, I wanted the originals of the Egan drafts, as these would prove the forgery up to the hilt, and that if he had them, and they were satisfactory, I would pay for them. He asked whether I would give £5,000 for them? and when I declined, he asked whether I would give £1,000? I said it would be more like one thousand than five, but that I must first see the documents. I then asked whether the signature of the Parnell letter which is at the top of a page was forged or whether it was an autograph which had fallen into his hands, and he had written the letter on the other side. "Why do you want to know this?" he said. "Mere curiosity," I replied; on which he said that it was forged. He then left.

The next day Mr. Lewis called upon him by appointment. It was clear that my last observations had not met with his approval, so instead of giving veracious details, he vamped up a story about mysterious strangers giving him letters, &c., &c. My inference is that when he told Mr. Lewis that he would give full details in writing he had hoped that I should assure him that if he did he would receive money, and so be able to go off to Australia. The silly fellow, with his threats about confidential conversations, did not realise that, so far as confession was concerned, he had already confessed, and that, far from caring for what he said in the witness-box, he was rather better as an adverse witness (certain to break down) than as our witness.

WHY HOUSTON WANTED THE LETTERS.

A few days later he wrote to me in terms of indignant remonstrance, that Mr. Lewis had violated our understanding, and had used a portion of his confidential communications with us in the cross-examination of Captain O'Shea. I replied that this was not the case, and our correspondence ended in another meeting alone with me. He came about ten, and stayed until one a.m. Again he explained that he had forged, and gave me a good many details about the way in which he had done it, telling me, amongst other things, that he had given Houston three names as the sources of the letters, two of which were efforts of his imagination, and the third a real person. He seemed rather proud of his skill, and by encouraging this weakness I got everything out of him. I asked him how Houston could have been so easily fooled, and whether he was an absolute idiot? He replied that he was clever up to a point, but thought himself twice as clever as he was, and that these sort of persons are easily trapped. In this I agreed with him. And he told me that Houston had told him that he wanted letters, because it was intended to publish a pamphlet, and that the letters were to be held in reserve to be sprung upon the Court, if there was an action for libel, adding that such an action would be certain not to be brought. Houston, he said, had promised him that in no case would his name come out, and no one had been more surprised than he was when the facsimile letter appeared in the *Times*. Even after this Houston had assured him that the *Times* did not know his name, and he first learnt that it had been revealed when Houston took him to Mr. Soames.

"WHY DID YOU WRITE TO THE ARCHBISHOP?"

Again and again, with weary iteration, he came back to his plan to confess in writing, and then to go to Australia. I told him that he surely must be sharp enough to see to what accusations this would subject me, and how hurtful it would be to our case, which I assured him was of such strength that it would smash him, quite irrespective of anything he might say or do. "Why, then, do you want documents?" he said. "Because," I replied, "the issue is a political one. We have to deal with prejudiced Tories who have already compromised themselves by pinning themselves to the genuineness of the letters, and consequently our case cannot be too much strengthened. With such people you must put butter on bacon." "What documents do you want?" he asked. "Egans's letters; the original signatures from which you traced those of Egan and Parnell; and a few letters forged in my presence," I said. "I have not got Egan's letters; I destroyed them. I have not got the signatures; I gave Houston the letter of Parnell from which I took his signature. I will, if you like, forge the letters in your presence. I will give you the names, of the three men from whom I told Houston I got the letters, and I will give you the letters that Houston wrote to me," he answered. I said that I would not give sixpence for these without the two items that I had mentioned, and he reiterated that he had not got them. "Why," I suddenly said to him, "did you write to Archbishop Walsh about the letters?" "The Archbishop," he replied, "has not got my letters; he sent me them all back; to reveal anything concerning them would be to violate the confidence between a priest and a penitent." "Well," I finished by saying, "think it over. I am going out of town. When I return, come and see me again, and in the meanwhile try and find the originals of Egan's letters. I will let you know when I come back." He said that he would think it over, and, on wishing him good-night, I asked him what he contemplated doing? He said that he was in a terrible mess, but that he saw no other course for him but to go into the box and swear that he had bought the letters, and that if they were forgeries he had been deceived. "You will be a fool if you do," I said; "but that is your affair, not mine. If I were in your place I should tell the truth, and ask for the indemnity." "That is all very well," he said, "but on what am I to live?" And so we parted.

THE EGAN LETTERS.

When I returned to London, I wrote to him in Dublin to tell him so, and he replied that he would come over to see me. I appointed an evening, and sent him £10 for his travelling expenses. A day or two later he sent me the £10 back, in a note stating that, as now it was clear he must go into the box, further interviews were useless.

By this time, I had picked up all that I wanted to know, whilst in respect to the originals of Egan's drafts, I had come to the conclusion that having used them to forge the letters, he had really destroyed them as too compromising documents to leave in existence. It will be said:—"Would you have paid him for the originals of the drafts if he had produced them, for, if so, he would have left the country with the money?" No, I should not have paid him on delivery, I should have promised to pay him after he had been in the box, and having so promised, I should have kept my word; but, having once got the originals in my hands, I should have kept them. Pigott gave me the impression of a very hand-to-mouth sort of personage, by no means wanting in cleverness of a certain kind, but, like all such persons, ready to risk everything for immediate gain without much considering the consequences.

Then came his examination and his cross-examination. On the Saturday following his cross-examination I was at home, when my door opened, and some one was announced. It was Pigott. Respecting this interview, I have already stated in the witness-box what took place. I pitied the man, because he really seemed to be thinking more of his children than himself, and it seemed to me that, bad as his previous career had been, he had, in this particular case, been as much sinned against as sinning.

THE CONFESSION AND THE DISAVOWAL.

What motive Pigott had in calling upon me on the Saturday previous to his disappearance I do not know. Probably he hardly knew himself. I should imagine that he went out of his hotel without any fixed plan, and drifted into my house. Probably he was angry with the men who had taken advantage of his misery (for I have since learnt that when Houston went to him, his wife had just died, and he was without money to bury her or to feed his children), and he considered that they had wrought his ruin. Having confessed, and realised that he had hardly bettered his position, he explained what he had done to Shannon, and then thought that he would disavow a portion of the confession with a view to some subsequent operations. Probably he had on Saturday already determined to leave the country, for he struck me as a vain man. The witness-box must have been a veritable pillory to him, and he must have been terribly anxious to avoid the shame of further cross-examination. I gather that he told Shannon that he had informed me that the Houston correspondence was at his house in Kingstown. How and why he sent a telegram for it to be destroyed remains still to be explained, for it seems strange that he should not have kept a correspondence which evidently had a value, and which Houston clearly did not wish to be shown, as he destroyed his portion of it after he had been subpœnaed.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PIGOTT FUND.

Still more strange is it that Pigott should have revoked to Shannon a portion of his confession to me; that he should have written me, at the same time, a letter also revoking it, but instead of sending it, have left the country with it in his pocket; that he should, on his arrival in Madrid, have sent a telegram to Shannon asking him to send to him what had been promised, and signing it Roland Ponsonby (the two first names of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, one of the subscribers to the Pigott fund); and that Mr. Soames should have come at once to the conclusion that a telegram signed Roland Ponsonby, and asking Shannon to send what he had promised, came from Pigott.

My reading of the case is this-certain persons did not lend Houston (the son of a warder in the Marshalsea prison in Dublin, and lately employed on the *Dublin Express* at 30s. per week) money, but advanced him money to endeavour to get hold of documents compromising to Mr. Parnell and his friends. Houston (whether with their knowledge or without) then entered into communication with Pigott, and sent him on a roving commission to procure such documents. Knowing, as Houston must have known, what sort of a man Pigott was, this was a positive premium on forgery. Pigott did "procure" them. Houston then took them to Lord Hartington, who would have nothing to do with them, and subsequently offered them to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for £1,000, who declined to buy them. Then he went to the *Times*, and received £1,700 for them. How much of this remained in his pocket does not appear, except that he said in his evidence that he retained £200 for his personal expenses.

THE SIMPLICITY OF THE "TIMES."

There is a simplicity about Mr. Soames and Mr. Macdonald that has its comic side. These two gentlemen when in the witness-box, smiled triumphantly as they explained that their detectives had watched Pigott into my house. It never seemed to have occurred to them that Mr. Parnell, Mr. Lewis, and I would hardly have met Pigott at my house if we had been desirous that the other side should not know it. I never entertained the shadow of a doubt that Pigott would try to play us off against the *Times*, in order to induce Messrs. Soames and Macdonald to offer him money, if he gave his testimony for them. This, as I anticipated, he did, and extracted a promise that he should "not be ruined." I knew, however, that if he played us off against the *Times* he would play the *Times* off against us and that as a man has to show samples of the wares that he wants to sell I should, in any case, pick up a good deal of valuable information from him; whilst the fact of Pigott visiting me would, if possible, muddle still more the brains of the addlepates, and lead them to commit some new act of folly.

WHY THE "TIMES" WAS NOT SUED FOR LIBEL.

Why, I have often seen it asked, did not Mr. Parnell at once bring an action against the *Times* for libel upon the publication of the fac-simile letter? Because Mr. Parnell is a cool and clear-headed calculator. He risks nothing by impetuous eagerness. Like Philip of Spain, he might say, "Time and I are two." Before Mr. Egan had sent over his drafts and given us the clue, Mr. Parnell had no evidence to show who the forger was. Under these circumstances, he wisely waited, knowing that, sooner or later, evidence would turn up. The evidence only did turn up after Mr. Smith and his "old friend" had agreed together to insist upon an investigation by means of a Royal Commission. I know of no instance in history of a man showing such cool determination not to be forced into precipitate action by the jeers, the sneers, and the vilification of political opponents, and no instance of so complete a final triumph of right over wrong.

THE "TIMES" TACTICS.

Mr. Macdonald was told by Houston (after the purchase) that the letters had been obtained through Pigott, but the secret seems to have been kept from Mr. Soames, and more letters were bought from Pigott. Eventually Mr. Soames was told. It is pretty clear that the *Times* intended to pursue the same tactics in regard to the Commission as had been adopted in the O'Donnell case. Mr. Macdonald would have said that he declined to give up any names, and the genuineness of the letters would have been sought to be proved by expert evidence alone. When Houston had been subpœnaed by Mr. Lewis, this became impossible so far as Houston was concerned. When subsequently Pigott was subpœnaed, and it became known to Mr. Soames that I had opened communications with the man, it also became impossible in regard to Pigott.

PIGOTT INFORMS THE "TIMES" HIS EVIDENCE MUST BREAK DOWN.

But Pigott had a specific promise that his name would not be revealed. Mr. Soames, in a letter read in court, alleged Pigott's communications with me as a ground for violating this pledge. Pigott asked for £5,000 as a condition for allowing it to be revealed. This was refused. Then Pigott wrote, on November 7, to say that he was absolutely certain that his evidence would break down in cross-examination, and again, on November 17, to say that he was bound to warn him that his testimony would be certain to be so sensibly weakened in cross-examination as seriously to injure instead of serving the case. He could hardly more clearly have stated that his evidence in chief would not be true. But Mr. Soames would not be warned. He paid no attention to this letter, he made no inquiries, and finally it was decided that Pigott should be called to swear his story about the letters, whilst he received a promise that he should not be ruined by his evidence, or, in other words, that he should be provided for. So much for Soames. But I am curious to know whether these letters from Pigott were shown to the Attorney General. If they were, Sir Richard Webster ought not to have called Pigott; if they were not, he ought to throw up the case, for a solicitor was bound to submit such letters to counsel employed in the case.

HE PASSES SENTENCE ON HIMSELF.

Pigott has now killed himself. His determination to destroy himself must have been a sudden impulse, for he clearly went to Spain to live, not to die. I am sorry for the poor hunted and forlorn creature. I think that his confession to me was the plain, unvarnished truth. My indignation is reserved for Houston and Soames. The former engaged him to provide the Loyal and Patriotic League with documents with which to stab the repute of political opponents, and exercised no sort of investigation before buying what the man asserted had been procured; the latter, when the trembling forger told him that his evidence would be shaken, and when he wished to avoid committing perjury, paid no attention to his appeal, and placed him in the box as a *Times* witness, with a promise that he should not be ruined "if he spoke the truth." But I presume that Mr. Soames would hardly assert that he would have provided for him if he really had told the truth, and admitted that he had forged all the letters. Whether Sir Charles Russell was right or wrong in saying that there is a foul conspiracy behind Houston and Pigott, and whether that conspiracy was merely a conspiracy of folly, or something worse, must be sifted to the bottom.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE proceedings of the Commission the week before the mail left did not attract much attention. The time has been chiefly taken up in reading extracts from the *Irish World*.

On Tuesday, March 5, the president announced the decision of the Court on a point raised by Sir C. Russell as to the admissibility of the *Irish World*. It was decided that evidence had been given of its distribution by the League from May 1880 to October 1881, between which dates it was admissible.

The Commissioners were occupied for several hours on Wednesday, March 6, in hearing extracts from speeches and articles read. After this several witnesses were called to prove the exportation of arms to Ireland. Whilst a Sligo farmer, named Loftus, was being examined, an altercation between the president and Sir C. Russell took place, the latter persisting, after the judges had given their decision on an objection he had raised, in arguing the point. District Inspector Webb, of Thomas-town, Kilkenny, spoke to having arrested a man who was distributing the No-rent Manifesto, and who proved to be Mr. W. Redmond, M. P. Webb found some documents in Mr. Redmond's possession; a fruitless search had been made for these, and the witness was directed to produce his original notes of their contents. Andrew Colman, who had come from America to give evidence described the action of the League in his district in Mayo. He saw Mr. Parnell in conversation with Macaulay, who swore witness in as a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and gave him a revolver. Colman said he was present at Macaulay's house when the shooting of a man named Scott was planned.

When the Special Commissioners reassembled on Thursday, March 7, the Attorney-General applied for an order to inspect Mr. Parnell's account with the National Bank. This was opposed by Sir C. Russell, and their lordships reserved their decision. Andrew Colman gave further evidence of the planning of outrages by Macaulay and others when he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and said he had seen Macaulay on the platform at a Land League meeting. In cross-examination Colman denied that he had been paid to come from America to give evidence, but admitted he had received a thousand pounds for giving information to the Government. On Mr. Soames being recalled, it was elicited that Thomas Walsh, who was to have been called as a witness, had been "spirited away." Mr. Soames said that Walsh had produced a letter signed by Mr. Parnell, in support of his allegation that he could get evidence connecting Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly with the importation of arms into Ireland. The Court adjourned till March 12, the Attorney-General stating that he hoped on that day to conclude all the evidence which at present he had to adduce.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

A large number of questions were put by Irish members in the House of Commons on the 15th inst. and from the front bench of the Opposition with regard to various incidents connected with the Parnell Commission. In the course of this cross-examination, Mr. Balfour stated the attitude of the Government to the inquiry in reply to Mr. M'Cartan, who asked with reference to the treatment of the bail prisoner Tracy, recently removed from Belfast to Millbank Prison, whether he could now say if the prison authorities supplied dinners of joint, dessert, and beer or porter to bail prisoners in Ireland; and, if not, whether such dinners were supplied at the expense of the proprietor of the *Times* to Tracy during his imprisonment at Belfast, or by whom; those dinners were supplied to him there; whether he would state by whom the *Freeman's Journal*, containing reports of the proceedings at the Special Commission, was supplied to Tracy daily at Belfast Gaol; and whether the Prisons Board, while allowing him to be visited by officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary to get up evidence for the Special Commission without the presence of a warder, refused to grant such visits to the solicitors acting for him, and who at his request made application to be allowed similar visits.

Mr. A. J. Balfour: The Government consider it their duty to aid the parties in this as they would in any other judicial investigation. (Ironical Home Rule cheers.) They will afford that aid to either party—(ironical Home Rule cheers)—but hitherto only one party has been giving evidence, and the Government have afforded such information as has been asked for. With regard to the question on the paper, I understand that the prison authorities do not provide bail prisoners with food and drink of the nature indicated in the question. The dinners supplied to Tracy at Belfast were not at the expense of the proprietors of the *Times*, nor had they any connection whatever with the Special Commission trial, but were provided by the police authorities in connection with a totally different matter. (Ironical Home Rule cheers.) A newspaper was also supplied to the man under precisely the same circumstances. I am informed that the man was not visited by officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary for the purpose alleged in the last paragraph. I am not aware whether it is the case, as alleged, that the solicitors acting for the prisoner were refused admittance, but have directed inquiry to be made.

Dr. Dillon: As the right hon. gentleman has stated that the Government feel themselves bound to aid either party in obtaining evidence, will he undertake to produce the informer Cullinane, whom he refused to produce on Friday?

Mr. A. J. Balfour: I do not consider that refusing to give up the name of an informer, whose life might thereby be endangered, is "refusing aid" to either party.

Sir W. Harcourt: Might I ask the hon. gentleman whether Le Caron was an informer? (Home Rule cheers.)

Mr. A. J. Balfour: I know nothing about Le Caron. ("Oh!")

A PARALLEL TO PIGOTT'S CASE.

MR. P. H. JEUNE in a letter published in the *Standard*, points out that any one who is curious about historical parallels may find interest in some events in the reign of William III., as told by Lord Macaulay in his History.

MAKING THINGS UNPLEASANT FOR THE AGITATORS.

In the year 1693, Trenchard, who "belonged to the extreme section" of his party (the quotations are from Lord Macaulay's words), had become Secretary of State, and since he had been appointed "the Jacobite agitators had found their situation much more unpleasant than before." Warrants were issued, "desks and cabinets searched, and men of good birth and breeding flung into gaol among felons." In answer to complaints, "the Minister and his agents answered that Westminster Hall was open," that a Jacobite "had only to bring his action," and that as none of those "whose wrongs were so pathetically described had ventured to resort to this obvious and easy mode of obtaining redress, it might fairly be inferred that nothing had been done which could not be justified.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Among the informers "was an Irish vagabond who had borne more than one name. He now called himself Taaffe." Taaffe fell in with a Jacobite agent named Lunt, who had been privy to Jacobite plans of insurrection, and had been himself arrested. "He was a mere hireling, and was induced by Taaffe to turn approver." The two gave information that some Jacobite gentlemen of Lancashire had formed secret stores of arms. Messengers were sent to Lancashire and in some houses arms were found. "Trenchard thought the case complete, and it was determined that those culprits who had been apprehended should be tried by a Special Commission."

A CONFESSION.

"Taaffe now confidently expected to be recompensed for his services;" but he was disappointed at the want of liberality of those who had obtained his information. "He went away mad with greediness and spite. There was yet one way in which he might obtain both money and revenge; and that way he took. He made overtures to the friends of the prisoners. He, and he alone, could undo what he had done, could save the accused from the gallows, could cover accusers with infamy, could drive from office the secretary and the solicitor, who were the dread of all the friends of King James. Loathsome as Taaffe was to the Jacobites, his offer was not to be slighted. He received a sum in hand; he was assured that a comfortable annuity for life should be settled on him when the business was done, and he was sent down to the country, and kept in strict seclusion against the day of the trial." In October four judges went down to Manchester and the trial was held. The prisoners were tried together. Lunt was called for the prosecution and in the witness-box became bewildered. The crowd which filled the court laughed and clamoured." It appeared, as "was undoubtedly true, that Lunt was a man of abandoned character." The "result however, seemed doubtful till Taaffe entered the box." He admitted that the whole story "was a lie devised by himself and Lunt." The leading counsel for the prosecution threw up his brief. The prisoners were instantly acquitted.

TREASONABLE SCHEMES.

"Early in the session, Howe" (who, Lord Macaulay says, "lately the most virulent of Whigs, had been by the loss of place turned into the most virulent of Tories") "complained, with his usual vehemence and asperity, of the indignities to which innocent and honourable men had been subjected by the wretches" in the pay of the Government. "The leading Whigs, without great judgment, demanded an inquiry. Then the Tories began to flinch. They well knew that an inquiry could not strengthen their case, and might weaken it. The issue, they said, had been tried." It soon became clear, not apparently, that the specific charges on which the trial was held were true, but that "the prosecution had been lightly instituted, and that some of the persons who had been acquitted had been concerned in treasonable schemes." It was voted that there had been a dangerous conspiracy, and resolutions were passed acquitting the Government of blame. Taaffe was sent to prison.

"A PLOT OF SINGULAR ATROCITY."

There is only one more sentence to quote. "The public continued to think that the gentlemen who had been tried at Manchester had been unjustifiably persecuted, till a Jacobite plot of singular atrocity, brought home to the plotters by decisive evidence, produced a violent revulsion of feeling."

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

IN the House of Lords, on March 4th, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Watson, Lord Bramwell, Lord Fitzgerald, and Lord Macnaghten, the appeal of Sheppard *v.* the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway Company and another came up for hearing.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich—Mr. Rigby, Q.C. and Mr. R. S. Wright appeared for the appellant; and Sir H. Davey Q. C., and Mr. M. J. Joyce for the respondents.—It appeared that the respondent company was originally formed in 1855, but that its constitution has been subject to revision from time to time. Under the original agreement the East India Company were, at the end of the first twenty-five or fifty years, to have the right of purchasing the entire undertaking at "the full amount of the value of all the shares or capital stock in the said railway company, calculated according to the mean market value in London of such shares or stock during the three years immediately preceding the purchase." The powers of the East India Company having been transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Secretary of State gave notice in March, 1885, to purchase the undertaking of the company under the terms of the agreement. At that date the greater part of the capital of the company was represented by £11,000,000 fully paid-up stock and 14,832 £20 shares, in respect of which 5 only had been paid, and of which the appellant held 2403. The amount paid by the Secretary of State for the company's undertaking was about 25 per cent. more than the Company's capital. In August, 1885, the appellant, on behalf of himself and all others the holders of partly paid-up shares in the company, instituted the present action in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice against the company in Major-General Saunders Abbott, claiming a declaration that in the distribution of the surplus of the purchase-money after the repayment of the capital each £20 share on which 5 only had been paid should rank on an equal footing with the fully paid-up £20 stock. Mr. Justice Kekewich decided against the appellant's claim, holding that the £20 shares on which £5 only had been paid could only rank in respect of the distribution of the surplus purchase-money in proportion to the amount which had been called up on them. The Court of Appeal affirmed his lordship's decision—Their lordships, without calling upon the learned counsel for the respondents to argue the case dismissed the appeal with costs—Judgment affirmed and appeal dismissed with costs.

THE ABDICATION OF KING MILAN.

KING MILAN of Servia as already briefly reported abdicated on the 6th inst., in the Konak of Belgrade, in presence of his Ministers, and of the principal members of the Diplomatic Body. The act seems to have been both painful and impressive. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—

After a solemn service held to commemorate the proclamation of the kingdom seven years ago, the King, followed by his whole suite, returned to the palace to receive the congratulations of his friends, of the foreign representatives, and of the military attaches who arrived in a body yesterday, in the presence of the President of the Cabinet, M. Nicholas Christitch, and M. Mijatovitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The King addressed the gentlemen assembled with surprising curtness, saying: "I thank you for your congratulations. Excuse me, for I am very busy. I beg to inform you that I have resolved to abdicate. A manifesto, which will appear without delay, will perhaps explain to you my motives." The King then took leave, silently shaking hands with every one present. They rem

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the English mails of the 8th March, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Lorne Campbell, and 2 children	Mrs Salter
Mr Barcroft	Mr Croley
Lady Barbour and 3 children	Mr Gill de Bildt
Mrs Ash, and 7 children	Lt Morris
Mr Novins	Mr Swift
Mr Marston	Capt Farquharson
Capt O Dell	Mrs Thornton
Mrs Merick and child	Mr Maloney
Mr Walker	Miss Graves
Mr Fabb	Mrs Beddy
	Mr J Gallie

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt and Mrs Georges	Mr Moultrie
Mr Lorne Campbell	Mr Forster
Mr Burbridge	Mr Hamilton
Mr Elston	Mr and Mrs Macdonell
Mr Bailey	Mr Abbas Tyabji
Mr Spence	Col Pollen
Mr Hillock	Capt J Iwatt

FROM ISMAILIA—Capt and Mrs Morrice.

FROM ADEN.

Mr J Dallas	Mr Aikenhead

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor on Tuesday for Portsmouth, and embarked on board the Royal yacht, which started on Wednesday morning for Cherbourg, whence Her Majesty proceeded to Biarritz, where she arrived yesterday afternoon.

Two Matabele chiefs, sent on a mission by the King of Matabeleland, were presented to the Queen at Windsor on Saturday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lords Cranbrook, Ashbourne, and Knutsford.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Balfour stated, in answer to a question, that the Government did not intend to propose the reappointment of the Select Committee on Poor Relief, but would not oppose a motion to that effect. On Tuesday the sitting was brief and formal. Last night Lord Salisbury, replying to a question, said the Naval Defence Bill would be submitted to that House.

In the House of Commons on Friday, after a variety of questions arising out of the Special Commission, the adjourned debate on Mr. Morley's amendment was resumed by Mr. Gladstone (who declared that the Government could not prevent the ultimate consummation of the aspirations of Ireland), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Parnell (who said the Irish people only desired control over their internal affairs, and had no wish to disturb the integrity of the Empire), and other members. On a division the amendment was negatived by 339 to 260. On Monday the debate on the Address was resumed. The Speaker having ruled that several proposed amendments were out of order, the subjects of the housing of the poor, the liquor traffic, and distress in the Scottish Highlands were discussed during the evening. On Tuesday the debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Pickersgill, who moved an amendment in favour of the right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square, which right was denied by the Attorney-General, and on a division the amendment was rejected by 188 to 100. On Wednesday Mr. C. Graham and Mr. Conybeare spoke at great length on the social condition of the poor, but the closure was carried and the Address was agreed to. Last night Lord G. Hamilton made his statement of the Government's intentions with respect to the increase of the Navy. It was proposed to construct 70 new vessels at a cost of £21,500,000 of which £10,000,000 would be provided from a special fund to be explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the remainder by an addition to the Navy Estimates for four years. A desultory discussion followed, and the debate was adjourned.

The Special Commission sat again on Friday, when Mr. Campbell, M. P., stated that the letters produced in Court were not in his nor Mr. Parnell's handwriting. Mr. G. Lewis and Mr. Labouchere, M. P., were called and gave evidence of Pigott's conversations with them and Mr. Soames produced various statements made by Pigott. The Attorney-General said he should proceed with the reading of extracts from the *Irish World*. On Tuesday further extracts from the *Irish World* were read, and afterwards the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Parnell, Sir W. Harcourt, and other members in the debates of 1881 and 1883 were quoted. Evidence was next given of arms being received in Ireland from the United States. On Wednesday evidence was given by the police of the discovery of concealed consignments of arms for Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the London Liberal and Radical Union on Monday the right of meeting in Trafalgar-square was strongly insisted upon, but Mr. Howell, M.P., and others said the right of meeting had been abused, and, after a somewhat bitter discussion, an amendment condemning the executive of the union for abstaining from supporting the meetings in question was defeated.

Richard Pigott was arrested in Madrid on Friday, on the demand of the British authorities, and immediately committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Dr. Tanner, M. P., appeared in the House of Commons on Friday and voted in the division. On leaving the House he was arrested on a warrant issued in Ireland. On Saturday he was committed for trial at Clonmel without bail.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick has been promoted to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., is reported to be improving steadily.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, the well-known popular writer and lecturer on natural history, died on Sunday last, aged 62.

The Earl of Portarlington died suddenly at Nice on Friday.

A vacancy has been caused in the representation of the Gorton Division of Lancashire by the death of Mr. Peacock, the Gladstonian member.

A deputation from the Chamber of Agriculture had an interview on Tuesday with Lord Salisbury to urge the immediate formation of a Board of Agriculture. The Premier, in reply, said he and his colleagues were anxious to deal with the subject, but there was no knowing what amount of obstruction would have to be met in the House of Commons.

The Duke of Sutherland was married on Monday at Tarpon Springs, Florida, to Mrs. Arthur Blair, daughter of Dr. Mitchell, the late Principal of Hertford College, Oxford.

The Sultan, ironclad, has been stranded on an island near Malta, and it is feared will be a total wreck.

Father Stephens was convicted at Letterkenny on Tuesday of inciting tenants on the Olphert estate not to pay their rents, and rejecting an offer of the Magistrates to allow him to enter into recognizances, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labour.

OBITUARY.—Lady Feversham; Earl of Portarlington; Lieut Col. J. E. Large; Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S.; Rev. G. G. Daugars; Dr. W. H. Monk; Mr. R. Peacock, M.P.; Sir D. O'Sullivan.

President Harrison was sworn in on Monday at Washington and delivered his inaugural address congratulating the country on its enormous advances in population and resources. He favoured stringent immigration laws, a prudent system of protection, resistance to interference by any European Power with the continent of America, and declared a desire for a reform of the Civil Service.

King Milan of Servia on Wednesday suddenly announced his abdication in favour of his son, a boy of 13, assigning impaired health as his motive. A Regency has been appointed, consisting of M. Ristich and two others.

The French Government has decided to withdraw the decree of expulsion in the case of the Duc d' Aumale.

M. Denfert-Rochereau, director of the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte, committed suicide on Tuesday. The cause is ascribed to disappointment with the results of operations in copper-mining shares.

The unexpected vigour shown by the new French Government in suppressing the League of Patriots in Paris resulted on Saturday in their obtaining from the Chamber a vote of approval, which was carried by 339 to 159.

The Dutch Ministry is conferring with the Council of State respecting measures to carry on the Government. The King is believed to be sinking.

M. Zankoff has published and widely distributed throughout Bulgaria an account of an interview with the Czar, in which the latter described Prince Ferdinand's position at Sofia as that of a usurper, and said that the love of Russia for Bulgaria was unabated.

Intelligence from Abyssinia states that all attempts at reconciliation between the Negus and King Menelek have been unsuccessful, and a war between them is inevitable.

The Canadian Minister of Finance on Tuesday introduced his Budget, and in explanation he said that he estimated this year a surplus revenue of dol. 2,000,000. The Canadian Government, he declared, was not afraid of non-intercourse threats from the United States.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE AND THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

ON March 1, says a Paris correspondent, there was another considerable fall in copper shares. The large increase in the stock of copper which put the syndicate under the necessity of considerable fresh outlay and further borrowing, contributed to the alarm. Even the shares of the Comptoir d'Escompte, which was connected with the syndicate, have dropped over 2l. On Tuesday, 5th inst. Paris was electrified by a report that M. Denfert-Rochereau, Managing Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, had died of apoplexy. The truth, however, seems to be that M. Denfert-Rochereau blew out his brains with a pistol which he bought the same morning, with the intention of killing himself in his apartment at 5 Rue du Conservatoire.

M. DENFERT-ROCHEREAU'S SUICIDE.

In the morning, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on March 6, M. Denfert-Rochereau had a violent discussion with M. Hentsch, President of the Council of Administration of the Comptoir d'Escompte, after which he entered a cab, drove to the shop of M. Lefaucheux, gunsmith, 37 Rue Vivienne, and bought a pistol. Then, returning home, he wrote a note to his friend and medical adviser, Dr. Robin, announcing his resolution to kill himself. He sent off the note by a messenger, and then, standing in front of a large mirror, he pointed the pistol at his right temple, and fired. Almost immediately afterwards Dr. Robin arrived, hoping to prevent the accomplishment of the fatal deed, but was too late, for M. Denfert-Rochereau expired in a few moments. There is no doubt as to the causes which induced the unfortunate man to put an end to his existence. They were the heavy fall which had occurred in the prices of the shares of the Comptoir d'Escompte and of the Société des Métaux, in consequence of the situation of the copper market. As everyone knows, the two companies have close relations. M. Denfert-Rochereau had given M. Secretan his very material support. On Dec. 15 the shares of the Comptoir d'Escompte stood at 1,080 frs., and yesterday, after a persistent fall, they were quoted at 850 frs. The shares of the Société des Métaux had followed the same downward course; quoted on Dec. 15 at 900 frs., they stood at the close of yesterday's Bourse at 190 frs.

PANIC IN PARIS.

The run on the Comptoir d'Escompte in Paris was continued the day before the mail left. At ten o'clock, the opening time, some 1,500 persons were standing outside; at noon the *queue* was a quarter of a mile long. The promise of immediate payment, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says, turned out to be impossible of fulfilment. People were admitted in batches of 25; and the whole day and part of the evening elapsed before the depositors were attended to. During these dreary hours of waiting in the street waiters from the neighbouring *cafés* drove a thriving business supplying the hungry crowd with rolls, coffee, and other refreshment. The Comptoir d'Escompte has ample funds to meet the emergency; on Wednesday, in anticipation of the panic, the Directors withdrew £1,600,000 from the Bank of France. The payments in the course of the day amounted to £1,480,000. This morning another £1,600,000 in gold was brought to the Comptoir, and the other Paris banks have placed £2,400,000 at its disposal. This is enough, and more than enough, to face any liability. It appears that the smaller depositors alone were affected by the panic. It is now known that M. Denfert-Rochereau had suffered heavy losses in the copper corner. The Comptoir had, under his advice, given a credit of £1,200,000 to the Société de Métaux. He himself had bought 1,000 shares, worth £200,000, in that company, and had backed all the copper concerns, chiefly Rio Tinto, Tharsis, and Cape Copper. The tremendous and sudden fall which took place in all those securities was certainly the cause of his suicide. The Copper Syndicate has, up to the present, spent 8½ millions sterling, and it has entered into contracts with the large mining companies to buy annually until January 1, 1891, 150,000 tons of copper at a cost of 10 millions sterling, But contrary to expectations, the Syndicate finds scarcely any market for its copper. During last month, for instance, it received 10,000 tons, and sold 1,397. M. Denfert-Rochereau's suicide seems to have been carefully planned beforehand. M. Laur gave notice to the Government this afternoon in the Chamber, of an interpellation on the copper crisis, and on the measures which were to be taken with a view of preventing the recurrence of such a crisis. M. Rouvier, in moving for the adjournment said that the crisis was at present in its acute stage; an interpellation would only complicate the situation.

M. DENFERT-ROCHEREAU.

M. Denfert-Rochereau was a cousin of the Colonel of that name who successfully defended Belfort in 1870. He was 53 years of age, and entered the Comptoir d'Escompte more than 30 years ago, working his way up steadily until he had reached the important and responsible position of Manager, a post which can only be filled with the approval of the French Government. In his long career the deceased made only friends. His ability, his honesty, and his thorough knowledge of business had rendered him invaluable to his predecessors, M. Pinard, who died during the Franco-German war, and M. Girod, who left the Comptoir to join the banking firm of André. He married in 1872 the daughter of M. Pinard, but was left a widower with two children. Since 1871 there had been no important financial business negotiated in Paris in which the manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte had not given his advice and his aid, and seldom has a man left the stage in the midst of a crisis with such a general expression of sympathy.

It is difficult to say by what momentary aberration M. Denfert-Rochereau could pin his old and well-established reputation to an operation the ultimate result of which was never doubted by prudent and experienced people; nor would it be fair to saddle the late Director with the sole responsibility. He could not and manifestly has not acted without the knowledge and approval of the board of directors, whose chairman is also a member of the Board of the Société des Métaux. But M. Denfert-Rochereau was a man of great sensitiveness. The load which the syndicate has to carry, and for which the Comptoir d'Escompte is said to have to an important extent lent its credit, seems to have been too much for him, and the idea that this credit should be called in question pressed sorely upon his mind.

THE NEW MANAGER.

M. Girod, the former Manager, has been provisionally reappointed in M. Denfert-Rochereau's place. It was stated, also, that an arrangement was on the eve of conclusion with the American mines, and the market for copper shares was better supported, but the difficulties do not appear to be at an end yet. There is not only the present stock of copper to finance, but the engagements run on, and fresh copper comes in every day, and has to be paid for. Lenders on copper seem to be well nigh exhausted, and a call of the Credit Lyonnais on Monday for the repayment of 17,000,000frs. of copper warrants seems to have been the first cause of this great disturbance. An attempt will probably be made to let the price of copper down to a level which will attract consumers. It is to be hoped that this will be successful. The consumers alone can save from ruin this ill-planned speculation, which, curiously enough, seems to have utterly blinded the richest and most prudent part of our financial community. The public at large has little share in it, and the copper ring is justly called "the Panama of the rich."

NEWS OF MR. H. M. STANLEY.

THE British and African steamer Kinsembo, Captain D. Monro, has just arrived in the Mersey from the south-west coast of Africa with mails and passengers. The Kinsembo went up the River Congo as far as Boma. The agent of the Dutch trading factory at Banana, which is at the entrance of the Congo River, had received confirmation of Mr. H. M. Stanley's arrival at Aruwimi. The Dutch Company have also a factory on the Aruwimi River, and it was from the agent there that the news was sent to Mr. Fontaine, the head agent at Banana. Stanley arrived at the camp where Major Barttelot had been killed. He there found most of the men whom he had left with the Major when he pushed forward into the interior. Mr. Stanley was, the despatch said, in very good health, but nothing was mentioned of the condition of his followers. The explorer collected most of the men in camp, and again set out on his expedition. He had a very large following, and it made a most imposing marching force. There appears to have been a replenished stock of provisions on the Aruwimi, inasmuch as Mr. Stanley took with him large supplies from that place.

The Kinsembo also called at Bonny and brought the intelligence that Her Majesty's ships Bramble and Goshawk had visited Opobo to hold "palavers" with the natives and traders. Consul E. H. Hewitt was with the war vessels. The Goshawk subsequently left the river, and it was said that the flag-ship Raleigh, with the commodore on board, was to visit Opobo. Matters in the river were believed to be proceeding satisfactorily, and it was expected that next season would witness increased trade.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BURMAH RUBY MINES.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, March 1st.—In answer to Sir G. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst said: The lease of the Ruby Mines to Messrs. Streeter provides for renewal at the end of seven years, unless the Government decides to carry on the mines itself, or unless some third party makes a higher offer for a fresh lease than the licencees are willing to give. The provisions for renewal were not set out in the invitation for tenders, but it was intimated that clauses would be inserted in the lease "as to such other matters and details as might be found necessary."

THE "CONGRESS CATECHISM" IN INDIA.

On Monday, March 4.—Mr. Maclure asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government was aware that a publication called the "Congress Catechism" had been printed in the twelve languages of India, and circulated by millions among the Hindoo people by an association calling itself the National Congress; whether he was aware that, in form of dialogue between a mulvi and a peasant, that catechism contained the following:—"Rambaksh.—But surely you do not want us to join together and fight with the sirkar? If we killed all the Europeans, how should we get along? All would be anarchy (ghader), as I remember when I was young. You cannot mean this. Molvi Fariduddin.—God forbid! This would be a sin. Why should we kill the poor Europeans? Many of them are really good men; most of them mean, at any rate, to do right. They are ignorant, no doubt, of the rights of most matters concerning us; they blunder, they cause us misery; but they do it from ignorance unavoidable under the system which they work on, and which even if they wished it, they could not change without our help. Besides, though we of the now generation are growing up able to assist them and do much for the country, the whole of us put together have not yet sufficient experience and self-reliance to manage the administration entirely without their help. Kill the Europeans? No, Rambaksh. Let us say, rather, God bless all of them (and there are many such) who feel kindly towards us in their hearts, and, according to their lights, mean well towards us, and God forgive those among them (and let us hope they are not many), who dislike and despise us, and care nothing what becomes of us;" and whether the Government intended to take steps to punish the authors and distributors of those papers.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware that the words quoted in the question were not to be found in the "Congress Catechism" at all, but were taken from a distinct and separate publication.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State is aware that publications have been circulated in India, among which are the "Congress Catechism," and the conversation referred to by the hon. member, which are described by the late Viceroy as "animated by a very questionable spirit, and manifestly intended to excite the hatred of the people against the public servants of the Crown." But the Secretary of State is disposed to direct the efforts of Government to the better education rather than to the punishment of the authors and distributors of these papers.

In further answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said that the hon. member for Northampton was quite correct in saying that the dialogue was not in the "Catechism," but in one of two separate pamphlets which the late Viceroy described as being of a very questionable character.

ZANZIBAR.

On Tuesday, March 5.—Sir J. Fergusson, replying to Mr. S. Buxton, said: Her Majesty's Government are aware of the project of Captain Wissman, of the German navy. Sir Evelyn Baring has reported his arrival at Cairo, and has stated that his proceedings have not received any official sanction, but that the Egyptian Government do not propose to put any obstacles in the way of his endeavouring to obtain by purely voluntary enlistment a few blacks for service in a police force. He adds that there are a good many blacks at Cairo, emigrants from the Soudan, and others who are out of work, and who will be benefited if employment can be obtained for them.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

On March 5 in answer to Sir G. Campbell, Sir J Gorst said: The Secretary of State is not aware of any arrangement having been come to by the Government of the Nizam in reference to the concession of the Deccan Company. The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the price of the company's shares. No arrangement has been submitted for the approval of her Majesty's Government, either here or in India.

NOTES, NOTICES, ETC.

Sir Joseph Peace will move at an early day,—That this House is of opinion that the system by which a large portion of the Indian Opium Revenue is raised is financially unsound and morally indefensible, and would urge upon the Indian Government that they should cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy, except to supply the legitimate demand for opium for medical purposes.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Congress motion is thus worded—"To call attention to certain grievances of the native population of India; and to move, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to appoint a commission, consisting of members representing the United Kingdom and the native population of British India, to inquire into the administration of India generally, both here and in India, with a view to ascertain what, if any, amendments and improvements may be made in respect thereto; and directing that evidence be taken both in India and in England.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

IT is extremely difficult, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, not to believe that the Russian authorities have some ulterior object to serve by countenancing, if not actually creating, alarming news from various cities in Turkestan concerning the Afghans, especially when we see that they deliberately suppress all unfavourable criticism of the sources of this intelligence. "A telegram of the Northern Telegraphic Agency—which enjoys a monopoly of supplying the Russian Press with news—has been published in the morning papers to the effect that bodies of Afghan troops were actually marching on Herat, although Abdurrahman Khan was still at Charvilayet. This intelligence was commented upon in a very belicose tone, even by the *Novosti*, which is the least Chauvinistic organ of the press, and it was brought into greater relief by being put in juxtaposition with the statement that General Komaroff and Colonel Lavaschoff had already moved, or were actually moving, from Chardchui to Kirki, and that the Bokharian Emir would probably increase the number of his forces, march southwards towards Derbend, and thence fall foul of the Afghans at a point where no Russian troops are stationed. I at once forwarded a message communicating this intelligence, and adding that I considered the source whence it emanated untrustworthy. This message was returned to me late at night with the remark that the authorities could not transmit it. The most curious thing about the entire affair is that the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, which scrupulously reproduces every telegram of the Northern Telegraphic Agency, omitted to publish this one, so that the Government can point to that omission as a proof of its unwillingness to spread alarm. But were this so, it could have hindered the publication of the telegram in question in the other journals likewise, seeing that all telegrams are edited by the Government before being sent to the newspaper offices. There may be no plot whatever on foot to create a scare just now in order to serve a political end, no desire to startle the Indian Government into the commission of overt acts that may prove a source of international trouble; but if there were, the Russian Government could not further that object by more effective measures than those which it is actually taking. On March 20, the Thibetan Expedition, under the command of Colonel Pevtsoff, will set out from St. Petersburg, via the Caucasus, Caspian Sea, Uzun Ada, and Samarcand. They will halt for a short time on the banks of the Issyk Kul, and visit the grave of General Przevalsky, will then continue their journey over Bedel to the Yarkend Darya, and will follow the middle course of this river as far as the city Yarkend. The expedition, the expenses of which are being defrayed by the Czar, will consist of twenty persons, of whom twelve will form the escort. The objects of the expedition are various—military as well as scientific, and may be broadly defined as the exploration of the immense district of North-Western Thibet, from the frontier mountains in the North to the 33rd parallel in the South, and from Lake Pap Gong in the West to the sources of the Blue River in the East, the collecting of cartographic materials, the making of astronomical and physical observations, surveys, plans, &c. This vast country is utterly unknown to Europeans, and the results of the Pevtsoff Expedition will be looked forward to with interest. The Expedition will spend at least two years in the country. Two of its members will make an attempt to penetrate as far as the holy city of Lhassa, and with this object will endeavour to obtain the necessary authorisation from a Thibetan 'saint' of one of the monasteries in North-Eastern Thibet."

THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that since the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, various rumours have been current with regard to the succession to the Austrian throne.

"It has been said that the Emperor has adopted Archduke Franz Ferdinand, eldest son of His Majesty's brother, Archduke Carl Ludwig. It has also been stated that, in consequence of indifferent health, Archduke Franz Ferdinand would renounce all rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Archduke Otto. I am in a position to inform you, on unexceptionable authority, that the law regulating the succession to the Austrian throne, known as the Pragmatic Sanction, has undergone no modification whatsoever, and furthermore, that it could not be altered by a mere decision of the Imperial family. In virtue of that law, the crown would go to Archduke Carl Ludwig, the Emperor's brother, in case of His Majesty's death. I can most positively affirm that there is not, nor has there been, any question of changing the order of succession to the throne. Prince Alexander's friends deny that there was any question of marriage between His Highness and Fraulein Loisinger until six months after he had been compelled to abandon all hope of obtaining the hand of Princess Victoria. It was on June 21, 1888, that Prince Bismarck received intimation from the Emperor William that the marriage would not have his sanction, and Prince Alexander's betrothal to Fraulein Loisinger dates from the end of last December. The announcement that the Prince's marriage had estranged all his own family from him is likewise contradicted. It is said, on the contrary, that his Highness was congratulated by Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, and also by his sister Countess Erbach Schonberg and her husband. I had a recent opportunity of ascertaining on excellent authority that the Czar has definitely given up the idea of obtaining a settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty separately from a general solution of the Eastern question. A great danger to the peace of Europe has thus been removed, and there is at all events one chance the less of an Austro-Russian conflict. It is not the result of Germany's mediation, but of the Czar's good sense and desire to maintain peace. Prince Bismarck's influence has been exercised all along with a view of obtaining from Austria concessions which could not be made. The Austrians declined with good grace and without bluster of any kind, and meanwhile the Czar came round to a more moderate and reasonable policy. The credit belongs to him, and perhaps in some measure to the patience and consummate tact of Austrian statesmanship. The excitement caused in Vienna by Prince Alexander's marriage has rapidly subsided. No direct news of Prince Alexander has been received in Vienna since his marriage, and his friends expect that he will now do all he can to avoid public attention.

THE BURMA AND CHINA RAILWAY CONNECTION.

IN *Blackwood* for March, Mr. W. B. Dunlop writes:—

Another railway scheme, and one of great magnitude, is the well-known project of Messrs. Colquhoun and Holt-Hallet for the reaching of Yunnan, the most southerly province of China, by a line *via* Burma, Siam, and the Shan States. It may be argued that this is not a Chinese railway. Strictly speaking, it is not; but the *raison d'etre* of the scheme is to tap one of the richest mineral districts in the world, and that district is situated in the south of China. It is needless to talk of railways for Yunnan until this, or some other equally or more approved trunk outlet has been completed. Passing over as foreign to this paper any notice of the stimulating effect on the internal commerce of Siam and the Shan States which such a railway would produce, it is useless to disguise from ourselves the fact that, until such an outlet becomes *un fait accompli*, the mineral wealth of South-Western Yunnan must remain sealed and undeveloped. For Messrs. Colquhoun and Holt-Hallet have shown that the minerally rich part of this, *comparatively speaking*, agriculturally poor and sparsely populated province is practically inaccessible to any of the great southern rivers of China and Indo-China, such as the Canton or Pearl River, the Song-ka or Red River of Tonquin, the Mekong, the Salween, and also, unfortunately for us, the Irrawaddy. The last would have made a magnificent highway to South-Western China had it not been for these terrific mountain passes, gorges, and ravines, which block what would otherwise have formed the natural trade route between Talifu in Yunnan and Bhamo in Burma, the latter town being the terminus of the fleet of that most deservedly successful, because courageously and fearlessly energetic enterprise, the Irrawady Flotilla Company. Of course a railway between Bhamo and Talifu is not a physical impossibility, if, as Mr. Colborne Baber, who was attached to the Grosvenor Mission to Yunnan, tersely puts it, shareholders can be got who will look forward with confidence to a series of Mont Cenis tunnels and Menai bridges. Mr. Baber, who has traversed the country and is an impartial authority, also says that if British trade ever follows this route, he will be delighted and astonished in about equal proportions. It is not the object of this paper to advocate the claims of the Colquhoun-Hallet, in opposition to any other railway scheme for the tapping of the riches of South-Western China. It has been mentioned simply because it is a scheme to which the public are not altogether strangers. If it should be found that the difficulties of railway construction between Bhamo and Talifu have been exaggerated, that it is possible for Burma to reap the benefit of the through route, the writer's delight will not be less than that of Mr. Baber.

THE STRANDING OF H. M. S. SULTAN.

REGARDING the lose of H. M. S. Sultan at Malta, which was duly reported in our columns at the time, the *Globe* published the following particulars:—

In point of size Her Majesty's ship Sultan ranked among the largest ironclads in the navy, having a gross tonnage of 9,290, but her age and inferior speed and armament have placed her in the second-class of battle-ships. She was launched in 1870, at Chatham, having been built from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed, then Chief Constructor of the Navy. Her official speed is given as 13½ knots estimated, and her heavy cannon were all muzzle-loaders of moderate size, eight being 18-ton 10-inch, and four 12-ton 9-inch guns, while seven 4-inch breech-loaders, four lighter guns, four quick-firing, and eleven machine guns completed her armament. She carried also two torpedo boats, and had several torpedo tubes fitted to her hull. For defensive purposes she was plated with armour distributed as follows: A belt varying from nine to six inches in thickness, along the water-line from end to end of the ship, and armour eight to six inches thick on the central and upper deck batteries, in which are placed the heavy guns, the eight largest being in the former. The batteries are so arranged as to obtain a nearly all-round fire, the guns at the end of each broadside working through indented ports, which permit of their being discharged almost in a line with the keel. The Sultan was a handsome ship, being barque-rigged, and her three graceful masts made some amends for the grim look of her ram bow to sailors of the old times, who in their young days were wont to describe getting up steam as "putting on the kettle." Compared with the earliest ironclads her engine power was of course immensely greater, being 7,720 horse power, but this is a moderate figure beside the more modern machinery, most of the first-class ironclads recently completed or approaching completion having considerably more than one-horse power per ton burthen. Her first cost was £485,155, and since her launch her maintenance has involved an outlay of about a quarter of a million. The Sultan has lived and died, so to speak, says the *Daily Telegraph*, without firing a shot in anger. Her nearest approach to actual warfare was when she was part of Admiral Hornby's command, when, in February, 1878, he passed up the Dardanelles to Constantinople. She was one of the participators in that memorable review which took place before the Queen at Spithead on July 23rd, 1887, and played a part in the naval manœuvres which followed, when she belonged to Sir William Hewett's Fleet. According to the latest navy list the Sultan was temporarily, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, and her principal officers were Captain Ernest Rice, Commander G. M. Henderson, Lieutenants Robert S. Lowry, Charles W. Thomas, David E. P. Carmichael, Spencer W. M. Beaument, Hon. Stanhope Hawke, Lawrence de W. Satow, Staff-Commander Albert R. Wonham, Captain (Marine Artillery) Leonard T. Pease, and Lieutenants (Marines) Henry W. Logan-Home and Louis F. J. Cavendish.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

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Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

MORE ABOUT BIMETALLISM.

SPEAKING at a representative meeting of agriculturists and manufacturers, at Leicester, on Saturday, (March 1st) Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., said the ceaseless party conflicts in which public men were engaged at present, and in which for a considerable time they had been engaged, were becoming wearisome in the extreme. But with regard to the subject of bimetallism he was happy to say he did not believe it was possible by any human agency to twist it into a party matter. He turned with something like positive relief to a question which, as far as he knew, was free from all party feeling and bias whatever. He pointed out as a most remarkable circumstance that since the demonetisation of silver in 1873 there had been an unusual and a prolonged depression in trade and agriculture all over the world. He was one of those who firmly believed that the abandonment of the system of bimetallism was undoubtedly one, and quite possibly the main, cause of the depression which had prevailed for a period of fourteen years, and for which no one had been able to ascribe any other sufficient reason whatever. At all events, it was a most curious coincidence that there set in about 1874, a period of depression in industry and all kinds of business which had lasted from that time almost up to the present moment. There was, it was true, a slight revival in some industries at the present time, and no man wished more sincerely than he did that that would continue; but even if it did, they were still a long way removed from the kind of prosperity that they enjoyed years ago. They were anxious to recover that position with as little delay as possible, and this question of the remonetisation of silver was one of the means by which they hoped to accomplish it. The abolition of bimetallism had resulted in a great appreciation of gold and a very marked divergency in the relative value of the two metals as compared to what it used to be. As to the great depreciation in the value of wheat, which he took as an example, he said he did not want them to believe that the whole of this great fall in price was owing to the appreciation of gold or owing to monetary causes. There was no doubt that other causes had contributed greatly to the fall in prices, and causes as to which they, as bimetallists, made no complaint whatever, and as to which they had no intention to interfere whatever. These causes were such as the placing of great areas of land in foreign countries under the cultivation of wheat; much cheaper transport from other countries; but beyond all these there could be no doubt that by far the greatest factors in the decline were monetary causes. Of that we had not the slightest doubt. This question was one of the most vital interest to India. The payments of the Indian Government, which had to be made in gold, amounted to £15,000,000 per annum. The revenue had to be collected in silver, and, as the rupee had fallen from 2s. to 1s. 4d., it required something like 70,000,000 rupees per annum more to make these annual payments. All these enormous differences had to be met by increased taxation upon the people of India. India was taxed to the full extent that it ought to bear or that it could bear. India was of enormous importance to us, and the best authorities told them that she could not bear any additional taxation, and that if further taxation were imposed it must lead to grave and serious consequences in that country. The fall in silver had been steadily progressing, and if it continued to fall, unless something were done, the finances of India would be brought into a critical condition. If there were a further fall India would be on the very verge of financial ruin, and the effect of it would be impossible to contemplate without feelings of dismay. There were many commercial and agricultural industries which were affected in precisely the same way. The manufacturer and the agriculturists were most seriously hampered by this prevailing divergence in the value of the precious metals. The rupee in India purchased the same amount of articles in India, but in the exchange of cotton valued at £10,000 the exporter, instead of receiving £10,000, would, by the operation of the rate of exchange have to accept only £7,500. He did not believe that bimetallism would be a complete panacea for the great depression in trade, but he believed it would do something, and probably more than anything else which was practicable at the present moment. (Cheers.)

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL statement has been published, in which the Government vindicates its action with regard to the suppression of the League of Patriots.

The debate raised by the Boulangist Deputy, M. Laguerre, in the Chamber on March 2, says the *Standard* correspondent, though it resulted in a vote endorsing the proceedings of the Government against the League of Patriots, was, practically, a good advertisement for General Boulanger. M. Laguerre wanted to know why, since he had signed the Manifesto protesting against the bombardment of Captain Atchinoff, he had not been included in the prosecution. M. Tirard, the President of the Council, and M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, explained that, though he had not yet been prosecuted, M. Laguerre's liability to prosecution continued unimpaired, but that the course of justice would not be altered to suit his convenience. Both the Premier and the Minister of Justice intimated that they mean to put down both Boulangism and General Boulanger. M. Laguerre's argument was that the Government, in proceeding against the League, was actuated by a desire to be revenged upon it for having secured the return of General Boulanger for Paris. M. Tirard replied:—"It has been said that the measures impugned were a disgrace to the Government. There is never any disgrace in doing one's duty. It was I who, last year, took the responsibility of expelling General Boulanger from the French Army. I glory in having done so. After the course taken by the League in sending to a foreign country a despatch embodying their infamous Manifesto, the Government felt it their duty no longer to tolerate the existence of an Association, the overt object of which is to act in concert with all the enemies of the Republic, to overthrow the Republican Government. It was our bounden duty to break up the insidious organisation by which credulous people are linked with Monarchical Parties to destroy the Republic. We are determined to defeat, to punish if need be, this factious undertaking. (Derisive laughter from the Right.) From the discharge of that duty we shall not swerve, and we shall not quail before clamour and insults, still less before threats." M. Thevenet, after explaining that the inquiry now opened by the Law Officers of the Republic would decide whether M. Laguerre should or should not be included in the prosecution, explained that the League of Patriots had entirely departed from its original scope and character. Under a lying, hypocritical title it had become an organisation whose sole aim and purpose were to raise to power a man.

M. Le Herisse: A man who will make a clean sweep of you all. (Uproar.)

The President: M. le Herisse, I call you to order.

M. Thevenet: But I do not want to approach that part of the subject just now. When the preliminary inquiry is over, then I shall be quite ready to confront M. Laguerre. At that time we shall tear down every mask. (Applause and uproar.) He (M. Laguerre) has dared to say that this organisation would continue to exist. (Applause.) Well, I solemnly pledge myself to put down this illegal Association, and to enforce the law, the whole of the law, against all transgressors. (Uproar and applause.)

The sequel of the debate was confused and stormy. There was a wrangle between M. Floquet and M. Cuneo d'Ornano, who quoted a speech of M. Floquet's under the Empire, against the clause in the Penal Code under which the League is being prosecuted. Ultimately, the following resolution, accepted by the Government, was carried by 339 votes to 195:—"The Chamber, relying upon the energy and firmness of the Government to enforce the law and put down factious undertakings, passes to the Order of the Day."

THE PARIS BEAUTY SHOW.

SERIOUS complications are feared in connection with the approaching "Beauty Show," which is to be held in the New Circus in Paris next month. The highest prize, as has already been stated, is £1,000, and the election will take place something after the *scrutin de liste* fashion—the verdict being given by universal suffrage. Now it is quite on the cards (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) that some of the voters will through sheer "cussedness," and acting at the instigation of Mdme. Hubertine Auclert, Mdme. Astie de Valsayre, and other ladies—more remarkable for their strong intellects than for their personal charms—plump for the "ugliest ugly one," instead of for the "Fairest fair." Women, be it remembered, are eligible for voting at the competition, and a formidable "caucus" is apprehended. It is probable, by the way, that some eccentric *mondaines* may figure among the competitors for the new "Prize of Paris," as ladies proposing to enter the lists will be able to do so under *noms de guerre*, as was the case at Spa.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 26.

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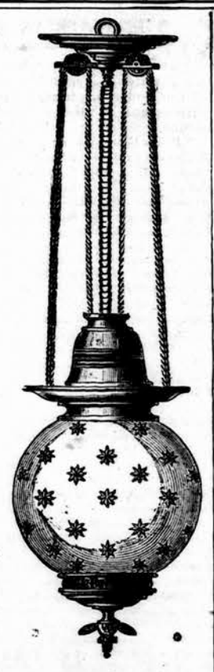
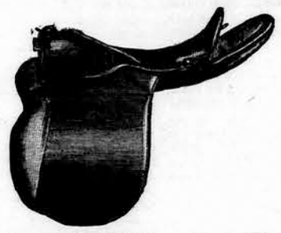


SADDLES FOR  DISTRICT USE.

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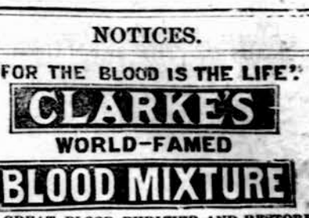

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